

THE  
French Grammer:

OR

*AN INTRODVCT I-*

*on Orderly and Methodically, by*

ready Rules, playne Preceptes

and euident Examples, teachinge

the French Tongue: Made, and be-

ry Commodiously set forth for their

sakes that desire to attaine the Per-

fecte Knowlledge of this same

Language.

*By James Bellos, Gentleman of Ca-*

*en in Normandy.*

IMPRINTED

at London in Fleetstreet by Tho-  
mas Warthe.

1578.

*Cum Priuilegio*



THE

CONSTITUTION

OR

THE

CONSTITUTION

OF THE

UNITED STATES

OF AMERICA

AS

ADOPTED

BY THE

CONVENTION

ON SEPTEMBER 17, 1787

IN PHILADELPHIA

AS

PRINTED

1788

NEW YORK

AT THE

PRINTING

OFFICE

OF

THE



*A TRES-VERTVEUX SEIG-  
neur, Monseigneur Philippe VVharton,  
Iaques Bellot Gētilhomme Cadomors  
souhaite accroissement D'honneur avec  
vraye et entiere Felicité.*

¶\*



Il n'y à chose en ce monde  
plus contraire à Vertu, ny  
qui plus fauorise les vices  
qu'est Oisiveté. Suiet seul  
suffisant pour faire entrer  
les hommes eleuez aux  
termes de totale perdiciō :

Et non sans cause Celuy qui de rien tout  
forma donna commandement à L'homme.

De trauailler Six iours, & au Setiesme se re-

*Exod. 20*

poser. Luy disant en autre passage, qu'à la su-

eur de son front il mengeroit son pain : Car

*Gene. 1.*

outre ce que le trauail est le vray pere nou-

rissier de la vie humaine, Il est ausly vn aide

à l'homme pour paruenir à Salut, D' autant

que l'homme occupé au trauail, distrait par

la son esprit de vaines cogitations, qui sont

les hameçons pour attirer les humains à Pe-

ché. Ce que n'ygnora la grec Sinie. De ce

nous laissant (Quoy qu'Il fust païen) tres-me-

morable example: Car au tems que Philippe

## EPISTRE

*Macedon* enterprist d'assieger la Cité de *Corinthe*, ainsy que tous les *Corinthiens* s'emploioient les vnz aux réparations de leur ville, et les autres aux autres choses necessaires pour la receptiō d'un tel, et sy puissant leur ennemy. Ce bon philosophe se voiant seul cessateur, pour euitier à ceste mere de tous maux Oisueté, S'auisa d'aller sur vne Colline de la prez, et là s'occupa à roller son Tonneau ( qui luy seruoit de maison ) du haut en bas, & du bas le reportoit au haut. Enseignant par là, que nul ne doit demeurer oisif : D'autant que L' Oisueté engendre le Peché, et le Peché, engendre la totale ruine & perdition des hommes, et des Republiques. Pour donc euitier & fuir à chose tant pernicieuse, le me suis auisé de bastir ( Toutefois assez lourdement ) Quelques petites reigles, pour aucunement élucider L'Obscurité de mes prêecriuan en l'Instruction de la Langue françoise et pour rēdre plus facile, L'Intelligence d'Icelle. Ce que l'ay pris hardiessē d'adresser à vōtre honneur. Non en Intention de vous y faire voir chose digne de vōtre grandeur, ains afin qu'à la faueur de vōtre Seigneurie Ce mien oeuvre puisse estre quelque fois mis en lumiere, et seruir  
d'Instr-

## EPISTRE.

d'Instruction aux desireux de la langue Galicane. Ce qué tres-humblement le vous supplie receuoir agreable : Et lors cognissant vótre honneur m'estre en ce trauail fauorable, le me hazarderay à plus grandes choses pour vous en faire present. Ne doutant rien la langue des enuieux estant vne fois appuié de vótre faueur. Laquelle m'est bouclier tant asseuré que nul ne me pourroit nuire cependant qu'il vous plaira m'emploier en vótre seruice, et me recognoistre pour l'vn des plus fidelles executeurs de voz commandemens.

*Lés equitable.*



# The Authour To the Reader.



*Doe not doubtē,  
but there be some  
which will mar-  
ueyle at my enter-  
prise, and whych  
will accuse mee of  
temerity. Sayinge  
that which I haue  
taken in hand, is of a greater waight thē  
my small and slender capacitye shalbe able  
well to beare : My aunswere is : That I  
knowe what I doe, and that I haue not set  
forth this booke, to any other purpose, but  
to bee amended, & to prouoke the learned  
to do better, addinge there to that which  
lacketh in it, and taking away that whych  
shal seeme vnto thē to be vnfruitful. De-  
siryng most heartely the Reader, not to  
Iudge or deeme of my VVoorke, before  
hee hath diligently and at leysure exami-  
ned it. The worke is not so Leane and  
voyde of fruite, but there is in it some  
taste*



# The Epistle.

taste: and though there be no plētysful harvest to be reaped of it. Yet the gleanings are such, whych the gentle Reader beinge desirous of the same, may vse to his good furtheraunce and commodity. Vse therefore this my labour, and accept it in such frendly maner as I offer it vnto you.

Your frendly acceptacio, shall incourage mee to further trauaile for youre commoditye.

*Vine, Vale Lector: Si quid scis rectius istis,  
Candidus imperti: Si non, his utere mecum.*

R. W. G. A.  
A L'autheur.

Sonnet.

**D**E Pythagore, Hesiodé, et Homere  
Glorieuse est la Grecque nation,  
De Platon mesme : Et de l'Inuétu  
De maint sçavant, prend le latin sa  
gloire.

Le Tuscan fait de Petrarque memoire  
De son Bembo fait aussy mention.  
De son Iosephe est honoré Sion,  
Et de Ronsard, brust en France le Loire,  
De son Bocace aussy se gloriffie  
L'Italien, France, se fortiffie  
De Des-Essarts, & maint autre françois  
Et L'Océan écumieux te mercie  
De ton ouurage, et fameux certiffie  
Rendre à lamais ton nom, chelz les Anglois.

# JEAN VVROTHE

## Gentilhomme Anglois.

*Aux Lecteurs.*

*Sonnet.*

EN vain veoirras (Lecteur) de Cupidon et  
Mars

Les assaux, les deuis, et les fais amoureux,  
Les plaisans chamailliz, les combats furieux,  
La bataille rengée et perilleux bazardz,

Qu'écrit en Amadis le françois des-Essarts:

En vain de veoir Marot tu seras curieux,  
(Ou de Beze, ou Bellay) les chants melodieux,  
En beau mettre françois deça, dela épars:

En vain veoirras Froissard, Ronsard, Collet,  
Iodelle.

Racôtas l'un l'amour, l'autre Guerre cruelle,  
Sy un n'as du françois parfaite Intelligence:

Mais lisant ce liure, le françois peux cōprēdre,  
Et par ton doux labear biē sainemēt l'apprēdre,

Par ce que claiemēt il t'en rend cognoissance.

*Le mesme, Aux lecteurs encor*

*Quatrain.*

Amy lecture, Par ce liure tu peux  
Veoir comme on doit le françois prononcer,

Le lire bien, mesme t'y auāncor

Plus en deux mois, que sans ce en des ans deux.



Guillemme Wrothe, Gen-  
tilhomme Anglois, aux Lecteurs  
pour auertissement.

Sonnet.

Q'Vi sainement du françois veut entendre  
Le prononcer, Recours luy faut auoir  
A la noblesse, Instruite, et de sauoir,  
Qui travaillé a pour saine s'y rendre :  
Là, le françois bien dit on peut apprendre :  
Là, dy-ie, on peut le naïf recenoir,  
Et l'ornement du françois perceuoir :  
Car en telz lieux, sa source Il est veu prendre.  
Donques amy, en celluy ne te fie,  
Qui d'un grossier vulgaire t'ediffie,  
Et n'a sur quoy se fonder en raison :  
Cerche plustost d'une veloce cource,  
Ce que tu veux du françois, en sa source :  
Lors, france auras sans doute, en ta maison,

Thomas Newtonus,  
Cestreshyrius.

Quo communius omne bonum, præstantius omne est  
Ac melius : veteres ut voluere Sophi.  
Et sapè à multis Dialectus Gallica cum sit  
Concelebrata viris : enitet illa magis.

T. N.



# L'autheur, au beneuole Lecteur.

## Sonnet.

A My Lecteur, le François ne deprise:  
Pour le trouuer rude au commencement:  
Car avec tems vient tout auancement,  
Et n'est docteur qui le labeur ne prise:  
Grec n'est celuy qui n'a la Grecque apprise:  
Et nul pallaiz n'est fait sans fondement.

Vien donc (Lecteur) reuge toy rondement  
Au Galican, lors de ton entreprise  
Remporteras le fruit qu'oïsiuë  
Ne peut produire: ains pour eternité  
Par le labeur se produit, et se gaigne.

Par tel moien ont noz peres gousté  
Le coule-douz, Quand yurez ont esté  
De ses liqueurs, sur la double montaigne.

*THOMAS NEVVTON*  
*in the Authours behalfe.*

**S**etch and so much of learned lore and payne  
By sacred skill of Lady Pallas Crew  
Sproutes out & springes from Cell of busie braine:  
That (thanks to God) all sortes both old & new  
Did neuer more to mans behoofe and grace  
Abound and flow in euery time and place.

No Discipline, no Mytery, no Trade,  
Did euer flaunt & flourish more then now:  
No language lurkes in beyle of vncooth shade  
Or forayne phrase, but ech may well allow,  
May learne, may prayse, may see declared fite,  
Pounst ~~on~~ pinckt with poudred poyntes of wit.

To wrappe in Silence, and to ouerpasse  
Those Sciences, which term'de are Liberall,  
Whereof there neuer typer Haruest was  
Nor of those Craftes yclepte Mechanical:  
The skill of French, Italian, Spanishe, Dutch  
In times of yore were not so rife nor such.

Thākes therefore great, & threefold thākes are due  
By right to those, whose trauaile, toyle and penne  
Dost breake the yce, for others to ensue  
By Rules and Practice for vs Englishmen:  
An easie way, a Methode most in vze  
Amonge the Learn'de f'enduce to knowledge sure.

Jnd

The Ordre in pronoun-  
cing of the French tōgue, by James Bellot  
Gentleman of the City of Caen  
in Normandie.

**T**He Frenche tounge  
consisteth in 22. Letters: To witte.

A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. I. L. M.

N. O. P. Q. R. S. T. V. X. Y. Z.

Of the which 22. Letters, there be fixe that are cal-  
led Vowels. Viz.

A. E. I. O. V. Y.

All the other be called Consonantes, whereof foure  
be called Liquides. To witte,

L. M. N. R.

The Vowels be compounded together, bringe the  
composition of two, called a Dyphthonge: that is to  
saye, of two voyces: and the Composition of thre  
is called Triphthonges: That is to witte: Of  
thre Voyces.

The Dyphthonges are,

Ae, Ai, Au, Au, Ay,

Ea, Ei, Eo, Eu,

Ey, Ic, Oi, Ou,

Oy, Ve, Vi, Vy, Ye.

Pronouncinge of the  
Dyphthonges.

The Dyphthonge Ae. is pronounced E. masculine:



# The Pronunciation

Maison.

A house,

I'ay.

I haue,

Except before. G. and before. L. where they must be sounded. A. pronouncinge. I. or. Y. with. L. within the tounge agaynst the rowse of the mouth, Example.

Basiller.

To geue.

Gaygner.

To gayne.

Ao.

Ao. is pronounced. A. in fillinge the mouth withall as in the pronouncinge of. Au. in English. Example

Paon.

A Pracecke.

Av.

Au. Before. L. and before. R. must be sounded. O. Example.

Paul.

Paull.

Aureiller.

Pellowe.

In any other place it must bee pronounced as the Englishmen do sound their. A. W. in fillinge the mouth withall. Example,

Aucun.

Any.

Autre.

Other.

Ea.

Ea. is sounded. A. Example,

Ican.

Iohn.

Ei.

Ei. and Ey must be sounded. I. bowell, Example,

Ey.

Ilz feirent.

They ded.

Ievey.

I sawe.

Except before. G. L. or before. N. that then they must be sounded. E. masculine. Example,

Veiller.

To watch.

Peigner.

To kembe.

Peindre.

To paynt.

Soundinge. I. or. Y. with. L. within the tounge agaynst



# of the French tongue. 2

agaynst the rouse of the mouth.

Eu. is pronounced, O. Example

Eu.

Pigeon. A Pigeone.

George. Geazge.

Eu. is pronounced, V. keepinge the E. (notwithsta-  
dinge) part of his sounde. Example,

Eu.

Feu,

Fyre.

Ieu,

Plaze, Sport, Game.

Ieune,

{ Faste.

{ Fastinge.

Ie. and. Ye. do sounde both thyr voyces: but very  
short both of them. Example,

Ie.

Ye.

Miel.

Hony.

Bien.

{ Well,

{ Goodes.

Maauaité.

Naughtinesse.

Oi. and Oy. be sounded short, cheuinge the I. and  
also the. Y, thyr voyces into the sounde of one. E.  
masculyne. Example,

Oi.

Oy.

Oiseau,

Wyde,

Roy.

Kynge.

Ou, is sounded as the Englishme do sound thyr W.  
Example.

Ou.

Courir.

To runne.

Mourir.

To dye.

is pronounced, E. masculin. Example,

Ve.

Guerir.

To Heale,

Vi.

i, and Vy, comminge after, G. must be sounded. I.

Vy.

Jobell, Example,

A 2

Guilliamme,

# The Pronounciation

Guilliamme.

William.

Ie languy.

I do languish,

In anye other place, both theſe voyces muſte be ſounded. but very ſhort, in liſting by the voyce by the I. Example.

Tuille.

Tyle,

Appuy.

A Stape.

Note that when there is anye of the Dypthongues deuided, there muſt two prickes be ſett vpon the latter voyce of them, makinge the ſayde latter voyce eyther a ſyllable by it ſelfe, as :

Hay.

hated.

Or els the firſt voyce of one ſyllable, as:

Pais.

Countrey,

The Triphthonges are,

Aou, Eau, Eoi,

Eoy, Oei, Oeu, Oey,

Vei, Veu, Vey.

Iei, Ieu, Oui, Yeu.

## Pronouncing of the

Triphthonges

Theſe Triphthonges.

Aou, Eau, Eci,

Eoy, Oei, Oey.

Vei, Veu, Vey,

do loſe the ſounde of their firſt voyces. Example,

Aou.

Aouſt,

Auguſt.

Eau.

Beau.

ſayre.

Eoi.

Vcoir,

To ſee.

Oeille

Oei. Ocillet.	{ Gylflower.
Oeu. Sœur,	{ Carnation,
Oey Oeyl,	{ Sister,
Vei. Cueillir.	{ Eye,
Veu. Rigueur.	{ To gather.
	{ Rpgour,
	{ Sorrowe.
Vey. Dueyl.	{ Mourning

Note that E, of the Triphthonge Eau, retaineth parte of his sound.

Note also, that I, or Y, comminge before L. must be sounded with the same L, within the tongue, against the roose of the mouth.

Ici, soundeth his two former voyces playnly: But his latter bowell is pronounced with L. within the tongue, against the roose of the mouth. Example.

Ici.

Vieille.

Olde.

Ieu, and Yeu, doe sounde all their voyces: but their E. must be sounded softlye. Example.

Ieu.  
Yeu.

Mieux,

Better.

Lyeu,

{ Place.  
{ Rouse.

Oui, must be sounded, as the Englishmen do sound their W, pronouncing I, with L, within the tongue against the roose of the mouth. Example,

Oui.

Depouiller.

{ To spore,  
{ To put naked.

## Pronouncing of the

Letters.

The Letter C, is ever sounded with a full mouth, in the



# The Pronouncinge

In the openinge of the same; and neuer loseth hys sound, except at the ende of an article before the wordes of the feminine gender beginninge with a vowel. That then it is eaten vp by an apostrophe. Example. L'Amitié, The freendshippe. Whych is both written and pronounced in steede of, La Amitié.

The same, A, before, M, or before N, in the same syllable, is sounded even as the Englishmen should pronounce in their language, Aum, or Aun, fillinge the mouth withall, Example,

Ambicion.	Pynde.
L'An,	The yeare,

**B** B. is pronounced with the lippes in the shutting vp of them: and neuer loseth his sound, except when it cometh before. L. and also before. V. when they bee made consonauntes, Example,

Assubiection.	To subdue.
Lebure	Lippe.

Out of this generall rule must these wordes be excepted,

Subiuguer.	To subdue,
Subioindre.	To adioyne.
Abiect,	Abiecte.
Obijer.	To Obiect.
Obiection.	Obiection,
Abiurer,	To abiure.
Obiect.	The Obiecte.
Abiection.	Abiection.
Subuertir.	To turne vp side downe.
Subuersion.	Turninge vp side downe.

Subli-



Subſtinnence. Subſtinnence.

C. ought to bee pronounced with the tounge a-  
gaynſt the rooſe of the mouth, and the mouth ſome-  
what open : and is euer ſounded. Except in thoſe  
wordes endinge in,

Ainſt, Aiſt,  
Eſtre, Iſt, Oiſt,  
Oinſt, Vnſt.

Example,

Sainſt,  
Faiſt,  
Meſtre,  
Deſcomſiſt,

Droiſt,

Pourpoint,

Deſſuſt,

Holy,

Done.

To putte.

Diſcomfitted.

{ Wyght.

{ Straght.

{ Lawe.

Dowblette.

{ Deade,

{ Deceſſed.

The ſayde. C. before, A, O, and before, V. is pro-  
nounced for one, K. Example,

Caillou,

Coller,

Cuiſſe,

Flintſtone,

To glue.

Thyghe.

There is to be excepted when the ſame, C, is made  
Gallycke, which is knowen by this token. ꝑ. Then  
it muſt be ſounded as one, S. playnely and fully pro-  
nounced, Example

Pieça,

Longe a goe.

¶ 4

Garçon,

# The Pronouncinge

Garçon.

Boye,

Deçu.

Deceiued.

The same C. comming at the ende of the worde, after anye of the Vowelles, & also after N. taketh the sounde of one K. Example,

Trac.

{ Trace,

{ Path.

Sec,

Dye,

Pic.

Stalke.

**D** D. must be sounded hauinge the tongue against the rowse of the mouth: and is euer sounded, excepte when it commeth beefore V, consonant, or beefore Mo, or Io, Example.

Aduenir,

{ To come,  
 { To happe,  
 { To chaunce,

Admonester,

To admonishe,

Adioindre,

To ioyne together,

There is to bee excepted these wordes.

Aduerbe.

Aduerbe,

Aduerbiallement.

Aduerbiallye,

The sayde D. looseth his sound in this worde,

Admirall.

Admirall,

And in the deriued of hym.

**E**

E. Is somtymes pronounced Masculine, and somtymes it taketh the feminine sound, when it is Masculine, it must be sounded in liftinge by the voyce, and is knowen at the beginning of the word, by this signe e, and at the middest by this token e, and at the ende of the worde, by this note, e, the whiche later signe is euer obserued: but the other are found but seeldom

# of the French tongue. 5

Seldome.

Example.

Prémédité,

{ Premeditate,  
{ Forethought,

Excepté,

Except,

And the sayde E Masculine, is sounded euery where.

E. being feminine is neuer noted, and must be sounded within the throte, effeminately, & easily drawinge the winde inwarde.

Example.

De,

{ Of,  
{ From,  
{ To, wpth.

Dire.

To saye,

And neuer looseth his sounde, except at the ende of an Article, or Particle, when it commeth before the wordes of the Masculine gender, which do begynne with a bowell: that then it is eaten vp by an Apostrophe. being neyther wyrtten nor pronounced.

Example.

L'Amy.

The freende.

L'Inique.

The wycked.

S'Absenté.

Absenteth himselfe.

Which bee both wyrtten & pronounced in Deede of,

Le Amy,

Le Inique.

Se Absente.

The same E. feminine, is sometimes wyrtten, & not pronounced, and that by the fygure called Synalcephe, the which is, when at the ende of the worde it commeth before another worde, beginninge with a bowell.

Example.

Sainte



# The Pronouncinge

Sainte ame,

Holy soule.

Which must bee sounded, Saint' ame.

The sayde. E. feminine commynge before double, R. (and in like maner all the other bowelles) must be pronounced longe. Example,

Terre,

{ Earth,  
Lande,  
Grounde.

Two. E. cominge together at the ende of the worde of the feminine gender. The first. E. in order, must be sounded masculine, and the latter, E, taketh the feminine sound makinge a syllable by it selfe, even so as any of the other bowelles do, when they follow, the one the other, not makinge any of the diphthonges, or Triphonges, Example,

Frapée.

{ Smytten,  
Stryken,  
Beaten.

But if the wordes be of the masculine gender, both. E. than shalbe sounded masculine makinge the letter E. a syllable by it selfe. Example,

Crée,

Created.

When three, E, come together at the ende of the worde of the feminine gender: The two former. E. shalbe sounded masculine, and the latter. E. taketh the feminine sound: makinge the two latter. E. eche of them a syllable by it selfe. Example,

Recréée,

Recreated.

The same E. feminine comminge before. M. or before. N. must bee sounded as the Englishmen do pronounce their. A. Example,

Embler,

# of the French tongue. 6

Embler,

To strale away.

Ensemble,

Together.

Excepte the letter, I. should preceede the same. E.  
Then the said E. must be pronounced effeminately,  
as the Englishmen do sounde it in their owne lan-  
guage. Example.

Chien,

Dogge.

Rien,

Nothinge.

The said E. makynge one word wth. T. taketh &  
masculine sounde, the same. T. losinge his sounde.

Example,

Et,

And.

F. is pronounced holdinge the neather Lippe as-  
gavnt the hywarde Teeth: and neuer looseth hys  
sound, except in certayne aduerbes, deriued of those  
nowmes which do ende their singular nūber in. F. as  
opt of,

Bref,

{ Brief,  
Short.

As deriued this aduerbe,

Brefuement.

{ Briefly,  
Shortly.

In the which aduerbe (and in al other lyke) the said  
F loseth his sound.

G. is pronounced before, A, O, and also before V  
as one Gamma, with the roote of the tongue, the  
mouth somewhat more then halfe open. Example,

Gauion,

Throtte.

Goulu,

Glatron.

Aigu,

Sharpe.

The said G, before E, I, & also before Y. must be sou-  
ded as one, I, consonant, in blowing to the tōgue the  
mouth

# The Pronouncinge

mouth somewhat open . Example,

Gesir . To lape downe.

Giste, Beddinge,

{ Ruled.

Regy. { Gouverned,

The same G before N. ought to bee sounded as another N. Example,

Cognoistre. To know.

Except the sayd G. should be set betwixte two. N. or els betweene I. and N. Then it must be pronounced somewhat with the nose, as in this word Gnar<sup>e</sup> beating the rowse of the mouth with the tongue in the pronouncing of it. Example.

Hongner. To nose.

Saigner. { To bleede.

{ To let bloud.

## H

H. is but an aspiration, which loseth his sound after E. feminine, and also after every Consonante.

Example.

Bonne heure.

Good hower.

Fort homme.

Strong man,

Which must be sounded.

Bonn eure.

Fort omme.

## I.

1. Is sometimes a vowel, and somtymes a Consonant: being a vowel, it must be sounded somewhat longe, and the mouth halfe open, as the Englishes men do pronounce their dowble E. and is ever sette after a consonant, excepte it shoulde make the first voyce of the syllable before one consonant.

Example



# of the French tongue.

7

## Example.

Instrument.

{ A Toole.

{ An Instrument.

**D** is a Syllable by it selfe, as

Iniquement.

Wpckedye.

**I**. being a Consonant, is pronounced somewhat blowing with the tongue, & approching the same of the rowse of the mouth: and is euer set at the beginning of the worde, or syllable before a vowell.

## Example.

Iamais.

Neuer.

**L**. Must bee pronounced in beatinge the rowse of the mouth with the tongue: and neuer looseth his sounde, except after Au. Eu. and Ou. in the same syllable: and also in the wordes endinge in Ilz, or Ils. Example.

**L.**

Chauld.

hotte.

Heureulx.

happye.

Oultre.

{ Beside,

{ Beyond,

Filz.

Sonne.

When two **L**. come together, the first **L**, in order must bee sounded within the tongue, against the rowse of the mouth, and the other is pronounced almost lyke vnto an aspiration, in lettinge downe the tongue: but without any vehemence. Example.

Aller

To Goe,

Saillir.

To leape,

**M**. ought to bee pronounced with the lippes, in the shutting vp of them: and looseth neuer his sounde except onely before **P**. in the same syllable, where it must

**M.**

# The Pronunciation

must be sounded as one, N. Example.

Temps,

{ Tyme,  
Weather.

Promptement,

{ Reddely, Quicquely,  
Speedely.

**N** N, must bee pronounced in beatinge the rowle of the mouth with the tongue: and is euer sounded, except at the end of the verbe in the plural number, be twice, E, & I. Example,

Iiz dennent,

They do geue.

Iiz amerent,

They dyd loue.

**O** O, is pronounced every where, a you must forme your mouth somewhat round in the pronouncynge of it: but when it commeth before. M. or before. N. in the same syllable, it must be sounded playnly in fillynge the mouth withall. Example,

Mon,

My, or Myne.

Noni,

I Name.

**P** P, oughte to be pronounced with the Lippes, in shuttingte by of them: and loseth his sound onely before. S. or before T. at the ende of the word or syllable. Example.

Corps,

Body.

Racompter,

To Rehearse.

**Q** Q is sounded every where: and you must holde your mouth halfe open, & somewhat puttinge forth the Lyps in pronouncynge of it.

**R** R, is euer pronounced. To writte, beinge double in the shakinge of the tongue with certayne vehemence. Example,

Guerres,

Warres.

And

# of the French tongue. 8

And beinge single, it must be sounded easely, and without any vehemence. Example.

Ferir, To Strike.

S. must be pronounced somewhat blowinge with the tongue in approching the same of the rowse of mouth. When it is wyrtten single betwixt two bowelles, it must take the sound of one. Z. Example,

Baiser, To kysse.

But beinge wyrtte double in the same place, you must sounde it fully, & in blowinge with the tongue with certayne vehemence. Example,

Trespasse, Dead, Deceased.

S. betwene two consonantes is ever pronounced, except in these wordes.

Vne Monstre, A Showe,

Monstrer, } To shewe.

Demonstrer, }

Remonstrer, }

and in all the deriued of them.

The same. S. befoze. B. and befoze. C. is sounded onely in the wordes followinge,

Ascalon, Ascallone

Escarpin, A Pompe.

Esclauonic, Sclauony.

Esclauon, Of Sclauony.

Esclaue, A Slaue.

Escamper, To runne a way.

Esclandre, Sclaunder.

Escorce, Compaigny

Escrimier, For surety sake.

Escrimier,



# The Pronounciation

Escrimer.	To fence.
Iuriscōfulte.	Lawyer.
Proſcrire.	To Proſcribe.
Eſcadron.	A company of men of warre.
Eſcophion.	A Calle.
Eſcaladè	Clymtinge by by a Ladder.
Diſcuter.	To value.
Diſcorder.	To diſagree.
Diſcouenir.	To bzeake a couenaunt.
Muscles.	The muscles.

And in all the derpued of them.

S. befoze D. F. G. H. I. conſonant. L. M. & befoze  
N. and P. is pronounced only in theſe wordes.

Atteſme.	Atteſme.
Catechiſme.	Catechiſme.
Syſme.	Diuiſion.
Siſmatique.	Syſmaticke.
Aſpect.	Looke, or Countenaunce.
Aſperges.	ſparages.
Aſpic.	Aſpicke.

Aſperité.	{ Sharpenesse.
	{ Bitterneſſe.
	{ Straightneſſe.

Blasphemer.	To Blaſpheme.
Conſpirer.	To conſpyze.
Gaſpiller.	To waſte.
Iaſpe.	A Jaſper ſtone.
Reſpecter.	To reſpect.

And in all the derpued of them,

The ſayd S. befoze Q. and befoze R. is ſounded on-  
ly in theſe wordes,

Calquer.	In headpeece.
----------	---------------

De

Damasquine,	Damaske worke.
Esquis,	A litle swift shippe.
Brusque,	Strong, or swift.
Flasque,	A flaske.
Frisque,	Finely arrayde.
Garguesque,	The new fashon
Greguesque,	The Greekes fashon.
Aprisque,	Afterwarde.
Presque,	Almoſt.
Tu'ques,	Until.
Iusqu'ame,	Hannebane.
Lentisque,	The Maſticke Tree
Masquer,	To maſcke, or diſguſe.
Masquarades,	Whimeries.
Mesquite,	The Turkes Church.
Moreſque,	Mozians fashon.
Musquer,	To perfume with Muſke,
Palquil,	An Inuective.
Obeliſque	{ A piller grauen to ſuſtaine any thyng.
Romanesque,	Romiſhe fashon.
Turquesque.	Turkes fashon,

and in all that be deriued of them.

The ſame. S. before. T. is onely ſounded in the  
woordes folowing,

Aſtrapade,	The Backe.
Aſtralabe,	A globe.
Accoſter,	{ To approach or beguine acquayntance
	B. i Appoſter.

# The Pronunciation

Apposter	To appoynt oz make sette.
Austriche,	An Ostrige,
Bastille,	A forteresse,
Bastillon,	A Bastillone.
Baste,	Wel sayd, Go too, Let it be so.
Bastonnades,	Blowes with a staffe.
Bestial,	Cattell.
Ceston,	The meaden heade.
Costoier,	To follow on the syde.
Coustelas oz	A Skayn, Hanger, Woodknife.
Coutelas.	
Cnnode,	A couertchalis
Estaphier	A cannepye.
Esturgeon,	A waer
Estaphillade	A Sturstone,
Estropiar,	A blow with a sworde,
Gastadour,	Lame oz maimed of any member
Iusticier,	A pponnar.
Iusticier,	A Judge,
Iusticier,	Justice.
Licmstre	To put to execution.
Lustre,	the ordinaunce of Justice
Mastiquer,	fyne,
Mise	Luster, Colour, Grace, fashion.
	To sette oz ioyne well to- gether any thyng
	A eat oz fyne.



Pastel	Woad
Poëraſtre,	A n ignorant poete,
Plaſtron,	A breaſt peece,
Fantaſtique,	Fantaſticall.
Piſtolle	A dagge
Piſtoller,	A pocket dagge
Poster,	To ryde in poſt.
Quæſtionner,	To make a queſtion,
Reſter,	{ To remayne,
	{ To reſt behynde.
Ruſtand,	Bude or Ruſticall.
Teſton,	{ A French ſilver peece
	{ worth . xvi . d.
Teſtonner,	To trym

and in all the deriued of them.

The ſayd .S. before V conſonant before X and before .Z. ys neuer pronounced.

The ſame S, is euermore ſounded at the begining, and at the end of the word.

S, hepeth his ſound in theſe wordes which do begin in latine with the ſayd S, and alſo in thoſe wordes which haue the ſame S. at the myddelt of theſe latyn woordes.

### Example,

Baptiſte,	The Baptiſt.
Except onely in theſe woordes.	
Coſter,	To coſt.
Coſte,	Robbe.
Coſté,	Hyde.

Chaffier

# The Pronunciation

Chastre,	To Gelde.,
Cheuestre	Halter.
Cloistre,	Cloyster.
Despouiller,	To spoyle, or strippe naked.
Estre,	To bee,
Euesque	Byschope,
Fenestre,	Window,
Fuste,	A great shippe.
Gouster,	To tast.
Halter,	To halt.
Iouster,	To Just.
Paistre	To feede.
Prestre,	Pyeste.
Chasteau,	Castell.
Restraindre	{ To restrayne, or to make Costlye.
Rostir.	{ To roste, or toste.
Senestre,	Left hand.
Soustenir,	To susteine.
Telmoin,	Witnesse.
Telmoingner,	To witnesse,
Toster,	{ To tost. Boylde.
Tost,	Quickly or soone.
Vestir,	To cloth.
and in all the derpyed of them.	
The same. S. Ioseph his sound at y middell of eue	
ry Pronounne,	Example.
Ceste,	{ This, That

The

# of the French tongue

11

The sayd S. at the ende of the woorde before C.  
is onely sounded in these wordes.

Busc. Busche.

Musc. Musche.

and in all the deriued of them.

S. at the ende of the woorde comming before T. ys  
pronounced in these wordes onely.

Aduſt, Burning hotte.

Antechriſt, Antechryſte.

Chriſt, Chryſte.

Combust. Burned, or burning.

Mouſt, Sweete wyne.

and in all the deriued of them.

Sauſinge onely in the deriued of

**CHRISTE.**

The same S. ys sounded in euery proper name,  
Except in those names whiche do begynne in latine  
with the sayd S.

Example.

Estienne

Steuën.

Whch commeth of this Latin word

Stephanus.

Except also in these propre names.

Cosme, Cosme

Benoist, Benette,

Crespin, Crespine.

Crespinien, Crespyen.

and in the deriued of them.

The sayde. S. ys neuer sounded before Ch.

Example.

Eſchapper, To scape.

B. 3.

S. 11



# The Pronouncinge

S.ys evermore sounded in the wordes ending in Ion  
and must every letter be sounded in wordes of such  
ending. Example.

Instruction. Instruction.

The same S, loseth his sounde in euery name of  
office or dignyty, Except onely in these names.

Appostolat, Appostleship

Episcopat, Bishoppshipp.

Prestolat Priestshyppe.

And in all other wordes of lyke ending and also  
in the deriued of them.

**T** T, is pronouncd in bearing the towse of the mouth  
with the tounge; and loseth neuer his sounde, excepte  
in the wordes of the plural number before, S. X. or Z.

Example

Motus. Wordes

Which is the plural number of

Mot.

Wordes

The same T cominge before more then one of the  
bowels following the one the other, epter in one  
Syllable or in more then one. So that the sayd, T. be  
first voyce of the syllable before I, chesely it must be  
sounded as one S, fully and playnely pronounced.

Example,

Action, Actiōe.

Institution, Instytution.

Malediction. Curse or cursyng.

Negation, Denyall.

V, is sometymes a Vowell and sometymes ys a Consonant

sonant, being a Vowel it must bee sounded in setting forth the lypes and is ever set after a consonant in the same syllable

Example.

Durement. Hardlye.

Du, Of the, or from the.

Duc, Ducke.

Souvenir, To ayde.

Except it should be set before a Consonant making either the first booke of the syllable, as,

Vn, One.

Or els a syllable by it selfe, as,

Vne, One

Vnique, Onely.

V, beinge a Consonant is pronounced in setting the nether lippe hard agaynst the upward teeth: and is evermore set at the beginning of the syllable before a Vowel,

Example.

Vanter, To boast.

Ventre, Bellie

Except it should be set before R, in the same syllable, for then it must be sounded a Consonant.

Example.

Vray, True.

Ouvrier, Workeman.

When two V, come together, the first V, in order ought to be sounded a Vowel, and the latter V, must take the sound of a Consonant.

Example

4

Ouvert,

# The Pronouncinge

Ouvert.      Open.  
Prouer.      To proue.

Except the two. V. shoulde begynne the wordes  
for the former. V. must then be sounded a Con  
sonant, and the latter. V. ought to take the voyce  
of a bowell.

Example.

Vuide      Emptye.  
The same. V. Vowel is neuer sounded after  
G. neyther after. Q. except when it maketh the  
last voyce of the syllable after the sayde. G. onely.

Example:

Aigu,      Sharpe.  
Guile,      Guyle

X

X. ys pronounced in blowing with the tongue  
against the rowse of p mouth: and loseth neuer his  
sound, Except at the ende of the worde when it ta  
keth the sounde of one S.

Example.

Cieux,      Heauens.  
Pesneux      Washed.

There is to be excepted euery propre name wher  
in it doth remayne in his ful sound.

Example.

Y

Aiaz.      Aiaz.

Y. Is pronounced as the Englishe Yenne do  
sound theyr double. E. in holding p mouth halfe  
open.

Example.

Amy      Appende.  
Ennemy.      Enemy.

and ne



# of the French tongue. 13

and neuer loseth his sound, except when it maketh one word with the letter .S. coming before any word beginning with a vowelle, for then it is eaten up by an Apostrophe, beinge neither wyrtten, nor pronounced.

## Example.

S'Incontinent If by and by.

S'Aucun, If anye.

The sayd .Y. maketh commonly a syllable by it selfe at the beginning of the word, as,

Yra il? Shal he goe?

Sometymes it maketh one word by it selfe, euer beinge eyther an aduerbe of place, as,

Il y alla hier. He went thither yesterday.

Oz els is a Relatiue of the thing spoken of before, as,

Il y sera pourueu } It shalbe  
provided  
therevppon.

Z, is pronounced in blowing easely with the tongue approaching the same to the rowle of the mouth: and neuer loseth his sounde.

The same Z, is a note Masculine vnto the letter E. and so is also the letter R. when they do come at the ende of a worde after the sayd E.

## Example.

Affamez Hungrye.

Donner, To geue.

Euery consonant endinge the singular number, loseth hys sound in the plurall.

## Example.

Iours,

# The Pronouncinge

Piedz.                Feete,  
which is the plural number of  
Pied,                Foote

There is to be excepted the letter R, whiche is e-  
uer sounded, and also the letter, N, whiche retay-  
neth part of his sounde,                Example,

Iours,                Dapes,  
Dons,                Gpites.

which be the pluralles of

Iour,                Daye.  
Don,                Geett.

Euery consonante loseth his sound at the ende of  
the word, yf so be that the word following begins  
with an other Consonant.                Example.

Mes prieres                My prayers

which must bee sounded,

Mé prieres

In sounding the E, of Mé, longe

There is to be excepted the letter R, & all the other  
Liquides, To wpt, L. M. N, which be sounded  
euery where, and also the letter C, whiche keepeth  
parte of his sounde.                Example,

Pour moy,                For me.

Mal faisant,                Doing euill.

Nom propre,                Proprie name.

Ton regne,                Thy kyngdome.

Auec toy,                with thee.

Except also there shoulde set betwene them anye  
of the

# of the French tongue. 14

of the *virgules* to deuide them. Then must both  
Consonantes be pronounced,

Example.

Tu as mal	Thou hast
fait: Mais	done euill,
il re sera	but it shalbe
paradonné	forgeuen thee

When any of the consonantes endeth the word, &  
the same Consonant doth begin the word following,  
both of them ought to be sounded but for one onely  
consonant Example.

Or raionnant	Shyning gould.
Auec ceux qui	with them which
m'aiment,	do loue me.

Except also there shoulde be any of the *virgules*  
deuinding them. Then both Consonantes ought to  
be fully pronounced.

Example.

Iene vous	I can not
peux aider	helpe you
maintenant;	now,
Touressois	Notwithstanding.
pensez de	thinke of
moy comme	me as
de vostre	of your
amy.	frende.

Ch,



# The Pronouncing

Ch, ought to be pronounced as the English men  
do sounde the? Sh. **Example.**

Challand, Cheapman.

Ph, must be sounded for one F. **Example.**

Pamphile, Pamphilus.

Th, must be pronounced but for one T.

**Example.**

Mathieu. Mathewe

Ou, without an accent vppon the V, ought to be  
englished Or, **Example.**

Donnez moy. Give me  
cecy ou cela. this or that.

Ou, hainge an accent vppon the V, thus, ù,  
must be englished, where or whether. **Example.**

Où allez vous? Whether goe you?

Où l'allay hier. Where I went yesterday

La without an accent vppon the A, ought to be english-  
ed, The, **Example,**

La foy. The faythe.

Là, with an accent vppon the A, thus, Là, must  
be englished there or thether. **Example,**

Vous le. You shall finde

Trouuerez là. him there.

Quand yron. When shall we

nous là? go thether?

A, without an accent vppon it, must be englished,  
hath or haue, and sometimes Vn or Be. **Example.**

Vray est

True is it

qu'il a

That he hath

fiance en

affiance in

Dieu.

Dieu! il a God, he haue  
 roustesfois, notwithstanding  
 transgressé. transgressed,  
 il y a ia long there is already  
 tems sans long tyme  
 aucune without anye  
 repentance, repentance,  
 & y en a and there be  
 plusieurs qui many which  
 font le mesme, do the lyke

A, hauing an accent vppon it thus, à, muste be en-  
 glished, at, or, to.

Example.

Mon frere	My brother.
se tient à	dwelleth at
Londres.	London.
à toy mon	To thee my
Dieu mes	God my
veux l'adresse.	bowes I do directe.

When there is any letter vnpronounced, the let-  
 ter going before pr (pt it be a bowel) ought to be son-  
 ded long.

Example.

Haster.	To haste.
Paste,	Past.
Pestrir,	To mould.

The two Verbes that are called articulares,  
 To witte.

Avoir,	To haue.
--------	----------

which is the articular verbe seruinge for the  
 verbes of the actiue voyce, and

Estre	To be,
-------	--------

which is the verbe articular for the verbes of the  
 Passiue

# Numbers

Passive voyce do commonly borrowe the sence and signification the one of the other in the same mode and tense being commonly construed in the plural number in steede of the singular. Example,

Entre eux aussi    Among them also  
il y en auoit    there were.  
ancuns.    some.

Were, Auoit, articular active in the singular number, ys englished, Were, which is the articular passive in the plural number.

Ma. Vn.	}	I.
Fe. Vne,		2.
Deux,		3.
Trois,		4.
Quatre,		5.
Cinq,		6.
Six,		7.
Set.		8.
Huit which is sounded	}	9.
uit.		10.
Neuf.		11.
Dix.		12.
Ouze.		13.
Douze		14.
Traize.		15.
Quatorze,		16.
Quinze		17.
Saize.		18.
Dix set		
Dixuit.		

Disse



# of the French tongue.

16

Dixneuf.	19
Vint which is written Vingt.	20
Vint & cinq.	25
Trente.	30
Trente cinq.	35
Quarante	40
Quarante cinq.	45
Cinquante cinq.	55
Soixante, or Soixants.	60
Septante or Soixante et dix.	70
Octante, or Quatre vints	80
Nouante, or Quatre vints & dix.	90
Cent,	100,
Cinq centes	500
Mille.	1000
Dix Mille.	10000.
Cent Mille	100000.
Cinq cents mille	500000
Million.	1000000.
Premier.	First.
Premiere.	Second.

# Numbers

Ma,	Second	}	Second.
Fe.	Seconde,		
Cô.	Deuxiesme,		
Ma.	Tiers,	}	Thyrde.
Fe.	Tierce,		
Cô.	Troisiesme,		
Ma.	Quart,	}	Fourth.
Fe.	Quarte,		
Com.	Quatriesme		
Ma.	Quint,	}	Fyfte.
Fe.	Quinte,		
Com.	Cinqueisme,		
	Sixiesme,		Sixthe.
	Septiesme,		Seuenthy
	Huitiesme,		Eyghthe
	Neufiesme,		Nynth.
	Dixiesme,		Tenthe.
	Quinziemes,		Fyftynth.
	Vintiesme,		Twentith.
	Trentiesme,		Thyrtythe,
	Quarantiesme,		fourteeth.
	Cinquantiesme		fyfteeth.
	Soixantiesme,		Sixtyth
	Septantiesme.		Seuenteech
	Octantiesme,		Eyghteech.
	Nonantiesme,		Nynteech
	Centiesme		Hundreth.
	Milliesme,		Thousandth.

SEA

# SEASONS OF the yeare.

Primtemps or Primevere,  
Eſté  
Auronne.  
Hyuer

Springe,  
Sommer  
• Haruest  
Winter

# THE FOUR PRIN- cipall windes.

Orient or Leuant,  
Midy,  
Occident or  
Ponant  
Septentrion

East.  
South.  
Weste.  
North.

# THE TVVELVE Monethes.

Ianvier,  
Feurier or  
Feburier  
Mars,  
Auril, or Apuril,

Januarre.  
februarre  
March.  
April.  
May,



# Numbers.

May.  
Iuin  
Iuillet,  
Aoust,  
Septembre,  
Octobre,  
Nouembre,  
Decembre,

Maye  
Iune.  
Iulye.  
August.  
September  
October.  
November.  
Decembre.

## DAYES OF THE Ueeke

Lundy,  
Mardy,  
Meccredy, or Merquedy.  
Ieudy,  
Vendredy,  
Samedy,  
Dimenche

Monday.  
Tewsday.  
Wednesday.  
Thursday.  
Frydaye.  
Saturday.  
Sondaye.

## THE SEVEN Planettes.

La Lune.  
Venus,  
Mercure,  
Le Soleil,

The Moone,  
Venus.  
Mercury  
The Sonne,

Mars

Mars,  
Iupiter,  
Saturne,

Mars,  
Iupiter,  
Saturne.

## THE TVVFLVF Signes.

Le Mouton.  
La Thareau  
Les Gemeaux,  
L'Ecreuice.  
Le Lion.  
La Vierge  
La Liure  
Le Scorpion,  
Le Sagitaire,  
La Chicure  
L'aquatique,  
Les poissons,

The Ramme.  
The Bull.  
The Twynnes  
The Crabbe  
The Lyon.  
The Virgen.  
The Vallance.  
The Scorpion.  
The Shooter,  
The Goate.  
The Waterer.  
The Fishes.

Finis laudat opus.

*Commencement à L'œuvre grace donne.*

*Mais, bonne fin de Loz L'œuvre couronnée,*

# THE TAVLAR

Signs

1. The first sign is a cross  
2. The second sign is a cross  
3. The third sign is a cross  
4. The fourth sign is a cross  
5. The fifth sign is a cross  
6. The sixth sign is a cross  
7. The seventh sign is a cross  
8. The eighth sign is a cross  
9. The ninth sign is a cross  
10. The tenth sign is a cross

1. The first sign is a cross  
2. The second sign is a cross  
3. The third sign is a cross  
4. The fourth sign is a cross  
5. The fifth sign is a cross  
6. The sixth sign is a cross  
7. The seventh sign is a cross  
8. The eighth sign is a cross  
9. The ninth sign is a cross  
10. The tenth sign is a cross

Printed by the

Committee of the



# A MONSEIGNEVR Uharton.

Sonnet.

Comme vn brûlant L'Emplôbée trāspere.  
 Chauffant dedens sans le fraile offencer:  
 Ainsy Seigneur ta vertu les coeurs perce  
 D'un Zele ardent, les brûlant sans bruler:  
 Comme aussi sont ces aigretz veuz passer  
 Mes pendillans premiers, en couleur belle:  
 Ainsy (Seigneur que chacun deût tracer)  
 Ainsy ton fruit tout ambrosyn précelle,  
 A qui rare est, est rare chose deuë  
 Toy donc duquel rare est la vertu veuë  
 Ces bôcageux, & leur maistre reçoyn  
 Lors entous lieux malgré L'Anegle fiero  
 Celebreray ta rare-ménagere,  
 Heureux cent fois me disant d'estre à toy.

OF

# OF THE EIGHT

partes of Speech.



The French tongue consisteth in eyght partes of Speech.

To wit

Nouue,  
Prouuue,  
Verbe  
Participle.  
Aduerbe  
Coniunction.  
Preposition.  
Interiection.

}

Declined.

}

Vndeclyned.

## Of Nounes.

Nounes are wordes which bee vsed to name all thynges, that may be

Seene,

Felt,

hearde. and Vnderstande, as,

Le Soleil,

La Mer,

Le Ciel,

Vn Pommier ,

Vn Oiseau.

Vne Riuiere.

The Sunne,

The Sea,

The Heauen.

an Apple tree.

One byrde,

One Creame, or one Byuer.

Di

Of Nounes some be Substantiuēs, and some be Adiectiuēs.

A nōune Substantiue, ys that, whiche maketh with the Verbe a perfect sense. as,

Le Loup	The Woolfe.
deuore.	deuowreth,

and is either proper to a thing that betokenneth as

Pierre,	Peter.
Elizabeth,	Elisabeth.
Londres.	London.

Or els ys common, beyng therefore called appellatiue. as,

Vne Licorne,	One Unicozne:
Vn Huis	One doore.

A Nōune adiectiue ys that, which ys ioyned with the Substantiue to shew which and of what nature the sayd Substantiue is. as,

Bon poëte,	Good poëtte.
Grand homme.	Great man.

And it is declyned eyther with both the masculine and the feminine articles as,  
Le Bon, or La Bonne. The good.

or els is compared, as,

Bon,	Good.
Meilleur	Better.
Tres bon,	{ Thise good, or
	{ Very good.



# Of the eyght partes

There be six degrees of Comparyson.

The first Positiue, which betokeneth the thing absolutely wpythout excelle, as,

Docte                      Learned.

The fyrst Comparatiue somewhat exceeding his Positiue in signification, as.

Plus docte,              More learned.

The first superlatiue which greatly exceedeth his Positiue, as,

Tres docte              Most learned,

The second Positiue which much exceedeth the fyrst Comparatiue in his signification, as,

Trop plus docte, Much more learned.

The second Comparatiue somewhat exceeding his Positiue in signification, as.

Doctissime, or              Exceeding lear-

Plus que trop              ned, or more then  
plus docte.              much more learned,

The second Superlatiue whiche exceedeth all other degrees in the highest signification, as,

Doctissimement Learnedlye.

docte, or              Learned or

Plus que              More then

doctissime,              Exceedingly learned.

In nounnes be two numbers,  
lar, as,

The Angu

Le Roy,

The kynge,

The plurall, as,

Les Rois.

The kynges.

Nownes

Nownes be declyned with six cases Singulary  
and plurally.

The Nominatiue.

The Genitiue.

The Dative.

The accusatiue,

The Vocatiue and

The Ablatiue.

The articles be borrowed of the Pronotunes  
of the prepositions, & be thus declyned.

In the Masculine gender,

for the Singular number,

Nominatiue and Accusatiue.

Le, The.

Vn, One, or a.

Genitiue and Ablatiue.

Du, Of the.

De, Of, or from.

De le, Of the

D'vn, Of one

Note that the article Du, is appl yed onely to  
Nownes of the Masculine gender which do begyn  
with a Consonant, as.

Du Lieu. Of, or from the place.

Note also that the article, De le, serueth onely  
for the Nownes of the Masculine gender begin-  
ning with a bowel .as,

De L'amy { Of } The frend.  
                  { From }  
                  Dative case.

# Of the eight partes

<b>Aux.</b>	<b>To the.</b>
<b>A</b>	<b>To.</b>
<b>A des, or Aux vns,</b>	<b>To the to some.</b>

## Vocative case.

**O**

**D**

**In the Feminine gender,**  
**for the Singular number,**  
**Nominative and Accusative.**

**La,**  
**Vne,**

**The,**  
**One.**

## Genitive and Ablative.

**De,**

**Of or from.**

**De La.**

**Of, from, the.**

**De vne.**

**Of, or from one.**

## Dative case.

**à la,**

**To the.**

**à,**

**To,**

**à vne.**

**To one.**

## Vocative case.

**O,**

**D,**



<b>A,</b>	<b>To</b>
<b>Au,</b>	<b>To the.</b>
<b>á vn,</b>	<b>To one.</b>
<b>A le,</b>	<b>To the.</b>

Note that the article **A le**, serueth onely for the  
 Nounes of the Masculyne gender which do begynn  
 with a vowel, as,  
**à L'Eternel.** **To the eternall,**

Note also that the article **Au**, is onely applied to  
 the nonnes of the Masculyne gender beginninge  
 with a Consonant, as,  
**Au vivant,** **To the luyng.**

**Vocative case,**

**O,**

**O.**

**For the Plurall number**  
**Nominatiue and Accusatiue.**

**Les,**

**The**

**Vns,**

**One. or some.**

**Genitiue and Ablatiue.**

**Des,**

**Of, or from, the**

**De,**

**Of or from.**

**Des vnz,**

**Of, from, the one, or some.**

**Datiue case.**

**Aux**

# Of the eight partes

For the plural number.

**Nominatiue and Accusatiue**

Les,

Vnes,

The,

Some, or any.

**Genitiue and Ablatiue**

Des,

De,

Des vnes,

Of, or from,

the,

Of or from.

Of, or from,

some or any.

**Datiue case.**

Aux,

à

à des, Aux vnes.

To the

To.

To some, or to any.

**Vocatiue case**

O

**Genders of nouns be foure.**

**The Masculine which is declyned with the article, Le,**

Le Dieu,

The God,

**The feminine which is declyned with the article**

La, as,

La Mer,

The Sea,

**The comon which is declyned with both articles, Le, and La. hauing but one onely ending, as, Le, or La, Enfant,**

The Chylde.

The

The Epicene which vnder one article declareth  
both kyndes, as,

Le Corbeau,

The Rauen.

La Corneille

The Crowe or Rooke.

both hee and Shee.

The figure of nowmes ys epyther Symple, as

Docte,

Learned

or compounde, as,

Indocte

Unlearned.

There is but one onely declension of Nowmes:  
and in the declining of them they neuer chaunge their  
terminatiōs or endings, but onely do vary their ar-  
ticles, adding to theyr singular number, for to form  
theyr plurall, epyther S, X, or Z. in euery case, as,

Le Roy,

The Kyng.

La Mer,

The Sea.

which do fourme in theyr pluralles

Les Roys.

The Kinges.

Les Mers,

The Seas,

Ther ys to bee excepted those nowmes whiche  
do ende theyr Singular number with epyther S, X  
or Z. The which do end theyr plurall number with  
the same and lyke ending as theyr Syngular ys en-  
ded

Example.

Le Poyx,

The waight

La Retz,

The nette,

Le Fils,

The Sonne.

which make in their pluralles.

Les Po



# Of the eyght partes

Brefil,  
Inciuil.  
Ciuil,  
Courtill.  
Coursil,  
Mesnil,  
In hutil.

Brasille,  
Vnciuil, oꝝ vnmanerlye.  
Cruil oꝝ manerlye.  
Yard oꝝ Garden.  
Eye browe.  
A Thorp oꝝ a Borough  
Unprofitable.

And generallye all other Nownes ending in  
their Singular Number. in L,

Except

Oeil,

Eye.

which maketh in his Plurall.

Yocux.

Eyes.

## Of Pronownes.

Pronownes are wordes much lyke vnto Nounes  
which are vsed in shewing oꝝ rehercinge as,  
Toy. Thou

There be. xviij. Pronownes.

Moy,  
Toy,  
Soy,  
Celuy.  
Luy,  
CestuiCy.  
Cestuil,  
Iceluy,  
Le Mien,  
Le Tien,

Me oꝝ I,  
Thou.  
Him.  
The same.  
He.  
This same.  
That same.  
The very same.  
Myne.  
Thyne.

Les Poix.

The waights.

Les Rerz.

The nettes.

Les fils,

The sonnes.

Also there must bee excepted the nouns which  
do ende they? Singular in .L. whose Plurall ys en-  
ded in Aux. as,

Le Ciel,

The heauen.

Le Cheual.

The horse.

which do make in they? plural number.

Les cieux,

The heaucns.

Les Cheuaux.

The horses.

These wordes folowing do kepe they? general  
rule afoze goinge.

Miel,

Honnye

Fiel,

Galle.

Tel,

Suche.

Fol,

Foole.

Cartel,

Letter of defyanee.

Quel.

Which, oz what,

Orteil.

Toe.

Vucil.

Wyll.

Mol,

Dozte.

Cul,

Iste.

Poil,

Hayre.

Nul,

Non oz not oz neuer one

Col,

Necke.

Fel,

Spere.

Oustil,

Tooile.

Vil,

Wyle.

Gentil,

Heathen, oz curteous.

Fusil,

A Thunder.

Brefil,

# Of the ayght partes

Le Sien,

Quoy,

Qui,

Quel,

Le Nostre,

Le vostre,

De Nostre

De vostre,

His.

What or which.

Which or who.

Which or what.

Our

Pour.

Of our,

Of pour.

## These. xi. Pronounes

Moy,

Toy,

Soy,

Celuy,

Luy,

Cestui cy,

Cestui la,

Quoy,

Iceluy,

Qui,

Quel,

He or I.

Thou.

Hem.

Hee or the same.

Hee.

This same

That same.

What or which.

The very same.

Which or who.

Which or what,

Be Prymptues: so called, because they be not  
derpued of others and they be also called Demon-  
stratiues, because they do show a thing not spoken  
of before.

## These Sixe

Celuy,

Cestuy cy.

Cestui la.

He or the same.

This same

That same

Luy,



# Of Spech.

25

Luy,  
Qui,

He, or hym.  
Which or who.

Be Relatiues so called, because they do rehearse  
a thinge that was spoken of before.

These seuen,

Le Mien,	Myne.
Le Tycn,	Thyne.
Le Sien,	Hys.
Le Nostre	Ours.
Le vostre,	Pours.
De nostre,	Of ours.
De vostre,	Of yours.

Be Called Deriuatiues because they be deriued  
of the primitive.

Moy,	Me or I
Toy,	Thou.
Soy,	Hym.
Of the which deriuatiues these fyue.	
Le Mien,	Myne.
Le Tien,	Thyne.
Le Sien.	Hys.
Le Nostre,	Ours.
Le vostre,	Pours.

Be called Possessyues, and the other two be cal-  
led Gentiliars, that ys to to say of nations, Coun-  
treys, Sectes and factions.

There belongeth to a Pronounne these sixe  
thinges.

D

Number,

# Of the eyght partes

Number,

Cafe,

Gender,

Figure,

Person.

Declension.

There be two numbers,

The Singular, as,

Toy,

Thou.

The Plural, as,

Vous,

You.

There be six cases singularly and plurally,

The Nominative.

The Genitive.

The Dative,

The Accusative,

The Vocative.

The Ablative,

These four Pronouns,

Toy,

Thou.

Le Mien,

Myne,

Le Nostre,

Our

De nostre,

Of our,

haue the Vocative case, and all the other Pronouns be in the same case.

There be two genders,

The

The Masculyne as,

Sien,

My,

Sienn,

My,

The figure of Pronownes ys eyther symple as,

Moy

He or I.

Or compounde as

Moy misme,

My selfe.

There be three Personnes.

The first Person speaketh of hymselfe as,

Moy,

He, or I.

The second person is spoken to, as,

Toy,

Thou..

and of this person is euery Vocative case.

The thyrd person ys spoken of, as

Luy,

Hee or hym,

and therfore all nownes, pronownes and Particles be of the thyrd person.

There be three declensions of Pronownes.

These. v. Pronownes,

Moy,

He or I.

Toy.

Thou.

Soy,

Hys, or hym.

Qui

Whitch or who.

Quoy,

What or which

are of the first Declension and be thus

D. 1

declined



# Of the eyght partes

declyned.

For the Singular number.  
Nominative and Accusative.

Toy,	Thou or thee.
Te,	Thee.
Tu,	Thou.
Qui,	Which.
Que,	That or whiche.
Quoy,	What

Genitive and Ablative.

De toy,	Of thee.
De qui,	Of whom.
De quoy,	Whereof.

Dative case

A toy,	To thee.
A qui,	To whom.
A quoy,	Whereto.

Vocative case.

O: Toy,	O Thou.
---------	---------

For the Plural number,  
Nominative and Accusative.

Vous,	You.
-------	------

Genitive

# Of Speache

27

Genitive & Ablative.

De vous,

Of, or from you.

Dative case.

A vous,

To you.

Vocative case.

Vous,

You.

These five Pronouns,

Celuy,

He, or the same.

Luy,

He

Cestuy,

This same.

Cestui-la,

That same.

Iceluy,

The very same.

Quel,

Which or what.

are of the seconde Declension and thus declined.

For the Singular number  
Nominative and Accusative.

Luy,

Hee, Hym.

Le,

The.

Il,

Hee

Elle,

Shee,

La,

The.

Genitive and Ablative.

De

De

# Of the eyght partes

Deluy,

Du

Dele,

D'Elle,

Of hym,

Of.

from.

Of, or from, the.

Dative case.

A luy

A le, Au,

A Elle,

A la,

To hym,

To the

To hyre.

To the,

There ys no Vocatyue

For the Plurall number  
Nominatiue and Accusatiue.

Eux,

Elles,

They or them

They or them,

Genitiue and ablatiue.

D'Eux or D'Elles

Of them

Dative case.

A Eux

A Elles

To them.

There is no vocatyue,

All the other Pronomines be of the Third Decl  
and thus declensed.

For the singular number.

Nominatiue



**Nominatiue & Accusatiue,**

Mas,	Le mien,	Myne owne
M	Mon,	My. M
M,	Mien,	Myne,
F	La mienne,	Myne.
F	Ma,	My.
F	Mienne,	Myne owne.

**Genitiue and ablatiue,**

M.	Du m en,	Of myne,
	De mon,	Of my,
C,	De moy,	Of me,
Fe,	De la mienne,	Of myne.
	De ma,	Of my.
C,	De mon,	Of myne,
C,	De moy,	Of me,

**Datiue case,**

Mas.	Au mien,	To Myne,
C	A mon,	To my.
C	A moy,	To me,
Fe,	A la mienne,	To myne owne
F,	A ma,	To myne,
C,	A mon,	To my,
C,	A Moy,	To me

**Locatiue case,**

Mon, Ma, Myne or my.

# Of the eyght partes

For the Plural number,  
Nominatiue, & Accusatiue.

Le miens,	M	Myne owne.
Miens,	M	Myne.
Mes,	C	My.
A moy.	C	Myne owne.
Miennes.	F	Myne.
A moy,	F	Myne owne.

Genitiue and Ablatiue.

Des miens,	Mas.	Of myne.
De mes,		Of my.
De moy,	Fe	Of me,
Des miennes,		Of myne owne.
De mes,	Com.	Of myne.
De moy,		Of myne owne.

Datiue case.

Aux miens,	M	To myne.
A mes.	M	To my.
A moy		To me
Aux miennes,	Fe,	To myne one
A mes,		To my,
A moy,	Com	To me.

Vocatiue case for both genders.

Mes,

My.

Of

# Of Speache Of Verbes.

29

**V**erbes are words which be declined with Mo-  
des and Tenses, and are betokenninge doing,  
as

I Aime,	I loue.
O; sufferynge, as	
Ic suis aimé,	I am loued.

Of Verbes such as haue personnes be called Per-  
sonalles, as,

I Aime,	I loue
Tu aimes,	Thou louest.
Il aime,	He loueth.

and such as haue no personnes bee called imper-  
sonalles, as,

Il faut,	It must.
Il conuient,	It behoueth.

Of Verbes Personalles there bee two kyndes,  
The Actiue which betokenneth to do as.

Ic frappe,	I do stryke.
------------	--------------

The Passiue which betokenneth to suffer, as

Ic suis frappé.	I am stryken.
-----------------	---------------

There be two Numbers, the Singular, as,

Ic Voy,	I See
---------	-------

The Plurall, as,

Nous



# Of the eight partes

Nous voions.

We see.

There be six articles whiche bee bozowed of the  
Pronounes.

Three for the Singular number, to witte

Ic,

I.

Tu,

Thou.

Il,

He.

Three for the plural,

To witte

Nous,

We

Vous,

You or yee.

Ilz,

They,

There be three personnes in both numbers, as,  
For the Singlar.

Ic Chante.

I Syng.

Tu Chantes.

Thou Singest.

Il Chante,

He singeth.

For the Plurale.

Nous Chantons.

We singe.

Vous Chantez.

Ye singe

Ilz Chantent.

They singe.

The figure of verbes ys epyther simple, as,

Ic fay,

I doe.

or compounde, as,

Ic deffay,

I

Undoe,

Deface,

Distroy.

Ther be, & Mooves

The Indicative which sheweth, as,

Je prie,

I pray,

The Imperative which commaundeth, as,

Prie,

Pray thou,

The Optative which desireth with these signes

Dieu vueille que

Would god that,

Je prie Dieu, que,

I pray god that,

Pleust à Dieu, que

God grant that

À la mienne,

At myne owne,

volonté que

will that

Example.

Dieu vueille,

God grant.

que Je prie

I pray.

The Subiunctive which signifieth with these

Signes.

Veu

Seeing

Combien,

although or

Lasache,

though

Laroit

albeit.

Quand,

When.

Example,

Veu que

Seeing that

Je prie,

I pray.

The Infinitive, which determineth nothing: and hath neither number, nor person, being most commonly known by one of these signes.

De, A,

To

Example,

De, or A pri er,

To praye

There be six Tenses

The Present tense which speaketh of the time & now

is,

# Of the eight partes

**Pr, as.**

**Ie ly,**

**I reade.**

**The Preter imperfect tense whiche speaketh of the tyme not fully accomplished, as,**

**Ie Lioye,**

**I Read or did read,**

**The Preterperfectence which speaketh of the tyme that is paste, and fullge accomplished with this Sygne, Ay, as,**

**I'ay leu,**

**I haue reade.**

**The Preter aoriste, or Indefinite whiche speaketh of the tyme Indefinitely accomplished and of more then one daye, as,**

**Ie leu,**

**I read or did reade.**

**The Preterplusperfect tense whiche speaketh of the tyme more then perfectly past, and altogether accomplished, with this Signe. Auoye, as,**

**Pauoye leu,**

**I had read.**

**The Future tense which speaketh of the tyme to come, as,**

**Ie liray,**

**I shal or wil reade,**

**Verbes haue six conjugations whiche bee knowen after this maner .**

**The firste conjugation endeth his infinitiue actiue in Er, and his passiue in E, as**

**Aimer,**

**To loue.**

**Estre, aime**

**To be loued.**

**The second Conjugation endeth his Infinitiue actiue in Ire, and his passiue,**

**in T, or V, as.**

**Dele**



Destruire,

Elire,

Estre

{ Destruit,  
Elen

To destroy.

To chose or pick out

To be

{ Destroyed.  
Chosen, or  
picked out.

The third Coniugation endeth his Infinitive  
Active in, Ir, and his Passive in Y, V, or T. as.

Ouir,

Couurir,

Courir,

To heare.

To couer.

To Runne.

Estre,

{ Ouy,  
Couuert,  
Couru,

To be

{ Heard.  
Covered.  
Runned.

The fourth Coniugation hath R, after Oi, or  
after Oy, at the ende of his Infinitive active and  
endeth his passive in, V, or S. as.

Veoir,

Assoyr,

Estre Veu,

Estre Assis.

To see.

To sette.

To be Seene.

To be Sette.

The fifth Coniugation hath Re, after Ai, or af-  
ter Ay, at the ende of his Infinitive Active, and en-  
deth his Passive in T, or V, as,

Fayre,

Deplaire,

Estre fait,

Estre depleu,

To

{

Do,

Displease.

To be done.

To be displeased.

The

# Of the eyght partes

The first Coniugation hath euermore R<sup>e</sup>, after one Consonant at the ende of his Infinitive Actiue, & endeth his passiue eyther in S, V, T, or Y. as,

Prendre,	To take,
Moudre,	To grynde
Craindre,	To feare
Suiure,	To followe.

Estre Pris,	To be taken,
Estre Moulu,	To be Grynded.
Estre Crainct,	To be feared,
Estre Suiuy,	To be followed.

Verbes are formed and varied after these exam-  
ples followinge.

The Present tense Indicatiue of the first coniu-  
gation, is formed of his Infinitive Actiue by put-  
tyng away R, as of,

Aimer,	To loue,
Commeth	
J'aime,	I Loue.

The Present tense Indicatiue of the second co-  
iugatio is formed of his Infinitive actiue by put-  
tinge away the last Syllable, as of,

Seduire,	To seduce.
Commeth	
Je Seduc,	I seduce,

the

The present tense Indicative of the thyrd conjugation is formed of his Infinitive active by putting away R, as of,

Pestrir,

To moulde

Commeth.

Ie Pestry.

I moulde,

Note, that in this thyrd conjugation, the Present tense Indicative of the verbes whose Passive endeth in V, is formed of his Infinitive active by putting away, Ir, as of,

Courir,

To runne,

Commeth,

Ie Cour,

I runne.

Except those verbes ending the Infinitive active in Tir, which do forme the Present tense Indicative of the Infinitive active by putting away the last syllable, as of,

Sentir,

To feele.

Commeth,

Ie Sen,

I feele

Note also that in this thyrd Conjugation, the present tense Indicative of the verbes whose Passive endeth in T, is formed of his Infinitive active, by changinge, R, into, E, thus,

as of



# Of the eyght partes

as of,

Couuir,  
Commeth.

Ie Couure,  
Except the Verbe  
Mourir,

To Couer.

I couer.

To Dye.

which maketh in his Present tense Indicative.  
Ie Meur.

I Dye.

The Presentense Indicative of the fourth Conjugation, is formed of his Infinitive active, in putting away R, as of.

Preueoir,  
commeth.

To foresee,

Ie preuoy,

I foresee.

Note that the Present tense Indicative of the verbs having the letter, C. in this fourth conjugation is formed of the Infinitive active by changing Euir, into Oy, as of.

Recevoir,  
Commeth.

To receiue.

Ie reçois I receiue.

Note also, that the Presentense Indicative of the verbs whose Passive endeth in s, in this fourth conjugation is formed of the Infinitive active by changing Eoir, into lé, as of,

Assoir,

To Sitte,

commeth.

I'Assis,

I Sitte.

The

The Present tense Indicative of the first Conjugation is formed of his Infinitive active by putting away the last syllable, as of,

Distraire,                      To withdrawe.  
commeth,

Ie Distray,                      I withdrawe.

The Present tense Indicative of the first conjugation is formed of his Infinitive active by putting away the last syllable as of.

Vendre,                      To selle  
commeth.

Ie Ven,                      I selle.

And they are declined in every conjugation, as it followeth

## Indicative Mood present tense singular.

Ie	Tu	Il.
Gerbe	bes,	be
Seduy	duis	duit
Pestry,	tris,	trit,
Cour,	cours	court
Preuoy,	uois,	uoit
Reçoy	çois	çoit,
Distray	trais	trait,
Fay	fais	fait,
Ven,	vens	vent,
Crain,	crains	craine,

# Of the eyght partes

Plurall,

Nous

Vous

Ilz

Gerbous,	bez	bent
Seduisons	sez,	sent,
Pestrissons,	ssez	scent,
Coutons	rez,	rent.
Preueoyons	ueoyes,	ueoient,
Receuons	ceuez,	coient,
Distrayons,	trayez	trayent
Faisons	faites	font
Vendons	dez	dent
Craingnons	gnez	gnent.

The Preterimperfect tense Indicative of the first coniugation is formed of the thirde person singular of his Present tense by changing E into Oye as of .

Ie Gerbe,

I make sheaves,

Commeth .

Ie Gerboye,

I did make sheaves.

The Imperfect tense Indicative of the second coniugation, is formed of the second person singular of his Present tense by adding therto, Oye, as of .

Tu Seduis

Thou seducest,

Commeth,

Ie seduisoye

I dyd seduce,

The Imperfect tense Indicative of the third coniugation is formed of the second person singular of his



of his present tense by adding to it *Soye*, as of.

Tu pestris, Thou mouldest  
commeth,

Ie pestrissoye I did moulede

Note that the verbes of the thyrd Coniugation whose Passaue endeth in *V*, do form their Imperfect, Indicative of the seconde person of their present tense by changing *S*, into *Oye*, as of,

Tu cours Thou runnest

Commeth,

Ie couroye I dyd runne

Note also that the Imperfect tense Indicative of the verbes in this thyrde coniugation whose pass-  
sue endeth in *T*, is formed of the first person singular of his Presente tense by changinge, *E*, into  
*Oye*, as of

Ie couure I couer

commeth,

Ie couuroye I did couer.

The Imperfect Indicative of the fourth coniugation is formed of the first person singular of his present tense by adding to it *Oye*, as of

Ie preueoy. I foresee,

Commeth

Ie preueoye. I dyd foresee,

Note that the Imperfect Indicative of the verbes

# Of the eyght partes

(in this fourth coniugation) whose Passiue (as  
wel as the Actiue) haue the letter C, is formed  
of his Infinitiue actiue by changing Oir, into  
Oye, as of

Receuoir,

To receiue,

Commeth.

Ie receuoye

I did receiue.

The Imperfect tense of the fyfte coniugation in  
the Indicatiue moode is formed of the fyft per-  
sonne singular of his Present tense, by addyng ther  
to Oye, as of,

Ie distray,

I withdrawe.

commeth.

Ie distrayoye,

I did withdrau,

Note that the Imperfect tense Indicatiue  
of the verbes hauing the letter F, in thys fyfte , con-  
iugation, ys formed of the second person singular of  
his Present tense by addyng to yt Oye, as of,

Tu Fais,  
commeth,

Thou doest,

Ie Faisoye

I did or I was doinge

The Imperfect tense Indicatiue of the sixt con-  
iugation, is formed of the thyrde personne singular  
of his Present tense by addyng therto Oye, as of

Il vend,

He selleth

Commeth

Ie vendoye

I did sell.

Note that the Imperfect tense Indicative of the verbes haupnge the letter L, both in the actiue and passiue voyces, in this sixte coniugation is formed of his Infinitive actiue by changing Die, into Oye as of,

Mouldre,

To grende.

commeth,

I did grende.

Ic Mouloye,

Note also, that in this sixt coniugation the Imperfect tense Indicative of the verbes haupnge the Letter L, in theyr actiue voyce onely is formed of the second person singular of his present tense by ad dng to it Oye, as of

Tu Coulz,

Thou Sewest,

commeth,

Ic Couloye,

I did Sewe,

There is also to be noted in this sixt coniugation that the Imperfect tense Indicative of the verbes whose passiue endeth in S, is formed of his Infinitive actiue by changing the last syllable into Oye. as of,

Mettre,

To put.

commeth,

le mettoye,

I did put.

Note also that in this sixte Coniugation, the Verbes whose Passiue endeth in, D, or in T, do

¶ 3

fourme



# Of the eyght partes

fourme they? Imperfect Indicative of the first per-  
son singular of the present tense by addyng thereto

Gnoye, as of,

Ie Poin, I pynke oz Strng

Ie Crain, I feare

commeth,

Ie Poingnoye, I did Wycke oz sting.

Ie craingnoye I did feare,

Also it is to be noted, that the Imperfect tense

Indicative of the verbes whose passyue endeth in

Y, in this sixt coniugation is formed of the first per-

sonne singular of his Present tense by addyng to it

Voye, as of.

Ie luy, I followe.

commeth

Ie-Suiuoye I did followe,

and they are thus varied

Preter Imperfect tense

Singular,

Ie, Tu, Il,

Gerboye Boys, boit

Seduisoye soys soit,

Pestrisloy soys soit

Couroye roys royr,

Preue

Preueoyoye	ueoyoye	ueoyoyt
Receuyoye	ceuyoye	ceuyoyt
Distrayoye	trayoye	trayoyt
Faysoye	soys	soyt
Vendoye	doys	doyt
Craingnoye	gnoye	gnoyt

## Plurall,

Nous,

Vous,

Ils

Gerbions	bies,	boient
Seductions	siez	soient
Pestrissions	ssies	ffoient
Courions	riez,	roient
Preueoyoyons,	ueoyoyez	ueoyoyent,
Faisons	siez,	soient
Vendions,	diez,	doient,
Craignions,	gniez	gnoient

The **Preter perfect Indicatyue** of eche conjugation in euery endynge is formed of this **Infinityue Passive**, by setting before it thus signe.

**Ay,** haue,

and be thus declyned.

**Preter perfect tense**

**Singular,**

# Of the eyght partes

I'ay,	Gerbé,	
	Seduit	
	Pestry,	Couru,
Tu as,	Preueu	Receu,
	Distrain	Fait
Il a,	Vendu	Crain

## Plurall

Nous auons	Gerbé	
	Seduit,	
Vous auez	Pestry	Couru,
	Preueu	Receu.
Ilz ont,	Distrain	Fait
	Vendu.	Crain

The **Præter tense aoryste** or **Indefinite Indicative** of the first coniugation, is formed of his **Imperative active** by changing **Er**, into **Ay**, as of.

**Gerber,** To make sheaves,  
**commeth,**

**Ic gerbay,** I did make sheaves

The second Coniugation doth forme his **Præter tense aoryste Indicative** of the second person singular, of his **Present tense** by adding thereto the letter **Y**, as of,

**Tu Seduis,** Thou Seducest

**commeth**

**Ic Seduify,** I did seduce.

**Note**



Note that the second Indicative of the Verbes whose passue endeth in V, in this second Coniugation is formed of his Infinitive passue, as of,

Estre leu.

To be reade,

commeth.

Ic leu,

I Reade, or did read

The second Indicative of the third Coniugation is formed of his preterperfect tense, as of

I'ay ouy

I haue heard.

commeth.

I' Ouy,

I did heare,

Note that the second Indicative of the Verbes whose passue endeth in T. in this third Coniugation is formed of his Infinitive actiue by putting away R, as of,

Courir,

To couer.

Ic coury,

I did couer.

The fourth Coniugation doth forme his second Indicative

# Of the eight partes

Indicatyue of the fyrst person of his Present tense  
by changing Oy, into Y, as of,

Ie Preucoy, I foresee,

Commeth,

Ie preuey, I did foresee.

Note that the aoryst Indicatyue of the verbes  
whose passiue endeth in S, or in V ys formed of his  
Preter perfect tense. as of

I'ay Affis, I haue sette.

Iay' receu, I haue receyued.

commeth.

I' Affis, I did sette,

Ie Receu, I didreceaue

The preteritte aoryst Indicatyue of the fyft con-  
iugation ys formed of the first personne Singular  
of his present tense by the deuyding of the diphthong  
Ay, as of

Ie distray, I withdraue

commeth.

Ie distrai, I did withdraue

Note that the aoryst indicatyue of the verbes ha-  
uing the letter F in this fyft coniugation is formed  
of the fyrst person Singular of his present tense by  
changing the diphthongue Ay. into the diphthong Ey  
as of

Ie meffay, I misdoe

commeth,

Ie Meffey

I did misdoe.

The preter aoryst Indicatyue of the Sixt Con-  
jugation is formed of his Preter perfect tense by  
changing the last letter in Y, as of

I'ay vendu,

I haue solde.

commeth

Ie vendy

I did sell.

Note that the aoryst Indicatyue of the verbes  
haupnge the letter L in both the actyue and passyue  
voyces and also of the verbes whose passyue endeth  
in S, or in Y in this Sixt Conjugation is formed of  
his preterperfect tense Indicatyue, as of,

I'ay moulu,

I haue grended

I'ay mis,

I haue put

I'ay Suivy,

I haue followed.

Commeth.

Ie moulu

I did grende.

Ie mis

I did put

Ie Suivy.

I did follow

and they are declined al as it

foloweth.

Preter aoryst singular.

Ie



# On the eight partes

Ie,	Tu,	Il,
Gerbay	Gerbas	Gerba,
Seduify	sis	fit,
Pestry	tris	trit,
Couru	rus	rut
Preuey	ueis,	ueit,
Recetu	ceus	ceur,
Distrai	trais	traic
Fey,	Feyr	Feyr,
Vendy	dys	dit
Craingny	gnis,	guit

## Plurale

Nous Vous, Ilz

Gerbasmes	bastes	berent,
Seduismes,	sites	sirent,
Pestrimas	trites	trirent,
Courumes	rutes	rurent,
Preucymes,	veyres,	veyrent
Receumes,	centes,	ceurent,
Distraimes	traites,	trairent
Feimes,	Feites	Feirent.
Vendimes,	dites	dirent
Craingnimes	gnites	gnirent

The preter plus perfect tense Indicative in every coniugation, is formed of his Infinitive past Due, Onely must be set before it the Imperfect-Indicative of the verbe,

Auoye

**Auoyr, To haue,**

**and they are thus varied:**

**Præter plus perfect tense Singular,**

	<b>Gerbé</b>	
<b>I auoye,</b>	<b>Seduit.</b>	
<b>Tu auoys,</b>	<b>Pestry,</b>	<b>Coura</b>
<b>Il auoyt,</b>	<b>Preueu,</b>	<b>Receu,</b>
	<b>Distrain</b>	<b>Fait.</b>
	<b>Vendu</b>	<b>Craine</b>

**Plurall**

	<b>Gerbé</b>	
<b>Nous</b>	<b>Seduir,</b>	
<b>auions,</b>	<b>Pestri</b>	<b>Coura</b>
<b>Vous</b>	<b>Preueu</b>	<b>Receu</b>
<b>auies,</b>	<b>Distrain.</b>	<b>Fait,</b>
<b>Ilz auoient</b>	<b>Vendu</b>	<b>Crainr,</b>

The future tense Indicative of the first conjugation is formed of the first personne Singular of the Present tense by adding therto, Ray, as of  
**Je Gerbe, I make sheaves**

**commeth.**

**Je Gerberay.**

**I shall make sheaves.**

**The**

# Of the eyght partes

The future tense Indic. of the second coniugation is formed of the first person singular of his present tense by addyng therto Ray, as of

Ie Seduy

I seduce,

Commeth

Ie Seduiray,

I wyll seduce.

The future tense Indicat. of the thyrd coniugation is formed of the .i. person singular of his present tense by addyng to it Ray, as of

Ie Pestri

I moulde.

commeth,

Ie pestriray

I shal moulde.

Note that the future tense Indicative of the verbs whose passive endeth in T. in this thyrd coniugation is formed of the first singular of his preteryt aoriste by addyng to it Ray. as of

Ie couury,

I did couer.

commeth.

Ie couuriray,

I shal couer

The future tense Indicative of the Verbes of the fyrste coniugation is formed of the first person singular of his present tense by addyng to it, Ray as of,

Ie preueoy,

I foresee

commeth

Ie preueoyray,

I shal foresee,

Excepte the verbe,

Auoyr

To haue

whiche



which maketh in his future tense Indicative.

I'auray,

Note that the future tense Indic, of the verbes ha-  
uung the leter C in this fourth coniugation is for-  
med of his Infinitive active by chāging Voyr, into  
Veray, as of

Receuoir,

To receyue

commeth,

Ie receueyray

I shal receue

The future tense Indicative of the fyft coniugati-  
on is formed of the first person singular of his pres-  
ent tense by addyng therto Ray, as of,

Ie distray

I withdraue

Commeth.

Ie distrayray,

I shal withdraue.

Note that the future tense indicative of the verbes  
hauung the letter F in this fyfte coniugation is for-  
med of the first persō Singular of his present tense  
by changyng Ay, into Eray, as of

Ie fay,

I doe,

commeth,

Ie feray,

I wil doe

The future tense indicative of the sixt coniuga-  
tion is formed of the thyrde person singular of his  
Present tense by addyng therto Ray. as of

# Of the eyght partes

Il Vend  
Il Met  
Il Poind

He selleth,  
He putteth  
He styngeth

Commeth,

Ie Vendray  
Ie Mettray,  
Ie Poindray

I shall selle  
I shal put.  
I shal stinge.

Note that the future tense Indicative of the verbes whose passyue endeth in T, or in Y, & also of the verbes hauinge the letter L, in this Sixte coniugation, is formed of his Infinityue actyue by changing Re, into Ray, as of,

Craindre,  
Suiure,  
Mouldre,  
Couldre,

To feare  
To followe,  
To grynde,  
To Sewe.

commeth

Ie Crayndray  
Ie Suinray  
Ie Mouldray,  
Ie couldray,

I shal feare.  
I shall followe  
I shall grynde.  
I shall Sewe.

and they are thus varyed

Future tense Singular.

Ie,

# Of Speach.

41

Je

Tu

Il

Gerberay	ras,	ra;
Seduiray	ras	ra
Pestiray,	ras,	ra;
Courray,	ras	ra
Preubeiray,	ras,	ra
Receueray	ras	ra
Distriray,	ras	ra,
Feray	ras	ra
Vendray,	dras	dra
Craindray,	dras	dra

## Plurall

Nous

Vous,

Ilz

Gerberons,	rez	ront;
Seduirons	rez	ront
Pestirons	rez	ront
Courrons,	rez	ront
Preubeirons	rez	ront
Receuerons	rez	ront
Distrirons	rez	ront,
Ferons	rez	ront
Vendrons	drez	dront
Craindrons	drez	dront

The Imperatvye mode in euery conjugation  
is formed of the first singular of his presenttense in  
dicatvye, & they be declined as it appeareth by the

¶

epan



# Of the eyght partes

examp le following

Comparative mode Present tense

Angular.

Gerbe  
Seduy,  
Pestrye,  
Preueoyt  
Distraye  
Ven

Contr  
Reçoy  
Fay,  
Crain

Gerbe  
Seduise  
Pestrisse,  
Preueoy  
Distray  
Vende

Coure  
Reçoie,  
Face  
Craingne

Qu'il

Pluralle

Gerbons  
Sedu sons  
Pestrissons  
Courons,  
Preueoyons  
Receuons  
Distrayons  
Faysons  
Vendons  
Craingnons

bés  
sez  
sez  
rez  
ueoyez  
ceuez,  
traiez  
Faitiez  
dez  
gnez

Gerbent	
Seduifent	
Qu'ilz, Peſtriſſent	Courent
Preucoyent	Reçoient
Diſtrayent	Faceot.
Vendent.	Craingnent

The preſent tenſe optatque in euerie coniugatiſ; is formed of the thyrd perſon ſingular of his imperative moode with this ſigne,

Dieu vueille que, God grant that

and is thus varied

Optatque moode preſente tenſe ſingular.

Dieu vueille que

Je

Tu

Il.

Gerbe	Gerbes	Gerbe;
Seduife	ſes	ſe
Peſtriſſe	triſſes	triſſe
Coure	res	re
Preucoye	ueoyes,	ueoye
Reçoyle	çoyle	çoyle
Diſtraye	traye	traye
Face	ces	ce
Vende	des	de
Craingne	gnes,	gue

¶ 2

Plural

# Of the eyght partes

Plurall  
Dieu vueille que

Nous	Vous	Ilz
Gerbions	biez,	bent
Seduisions	siez	sent
Pestrisions	trissiez	trissent,
Courions	fiez	rent.
Preueoyous,	ueoyez	ueoyent
Receuions,	ceuez,	couuent
Distrayons,	trayez	trayent
Facions,	ciez	cent,
Vendions,	diez	dent
Craingnions,	gniez,	gnent

The preterimperfect tense of the first conjugation is formed of the third person singular of the first Indicative by adding to it *Sse*, with this signe

Pleust à Dieu

Would god,

que

that,

as of

Il Gerba

He did make sheaves

Commeth

Ie Gerballe,

I did make sheaves,

Noun

The Preter imperfect tense Optative in all the other conjugations is formed of the first person singular of the first Indicative by adding thereto with this signe,

Pleust à dieu que

Would god that.

Gerba  
eduisi  
estrisi  
ouru  
reuci  
ceuci



and they are thus declined  
 Preter imperfect tense,  
 Angular.

Pleust à dieu que,

Ie	Tu	Il
Gerbasse,	basses	bast
Seduisisse	fisses	fist,
Pestrisse	trisses	trist,
Courusse	russes	rust
Preueisse,	ueisses,	ueist.
Receusse	ceusses,	ceust,
Distraisse	traisses,	traist
Feisse,	Feisses	Feist
Vendisse,	disses	dist,
Craingnisse	gnisses	gaist

Plural

Pleust a dieu que

Nous	Vous	Ilz.
Gerbassions,	bassiez	bassent,
Seduisissions	fissiez	fissent,
Pestrissons	trissiez	trissent
Courussions	russiez	russent
Preueissions	ueissiez,	vissent
Receussions	ceussiez	ceussent

Distra-

# Of the eyght partes

Distractions	traissiez	traissent,
Feissions	Feissiez	Feissent
Vendissions,	diffiez	dissent
Craingnissions	gnissiez	gnissent

Thepreter perfect tense optative of every conjugation is formed of the preter perfect tense Indicative, by setting before yt the Present tense Subiunctive of the verbe.

Avoir,

To have

with this signe,

Ie Prie Dieu que

I pray god that

as it appeareth by the example following

Preter perfect tense

Singular.

Ie prie dieu que

Paye,

Gerbé,

Seducit

Pestry,

Couru,

Tu ayes,

Preueu

Receu.

Distrait

Fais

Il ayt,

Vendu

Craint

Plurall,

Ie prie dieu que

Nous ayons	Gerbé	
	Seduit,	
Vous ayez	Pestry	Couru,
	Preueu	Receu.
Ilz aient,	Distrait	Fait
	Vendu.	Craint

The Preter plus perfect tense Opt. of euery conjugation is formed of the Perfect tense Indicative by setting before it the Imperfect Optative of the verbe

Auoir:	To haue
	with this signe,
Pleust à dieu que,	Would to god that,
	and they are thus varied

Preter plus perfect tense singular

	Pleust à Dieu que,	
	Gerbé	
I'eusse	Seduit,	
Tu eusses	Pestry,	Couru
Il eust	Preueu,	Receu,
	Distrait	Fait.
	Vendu	Craint

Plurall

	Pleust à Dieu que	
	Gerbé	
Nous eussions,	Seduit,	
Vous eussiez,	Pestri	Couru
Ilz eussent	Preueu	Receu
	Distrait,	Fait,
	Vendu	Craint,

The



# Of the eyght partes

The future tense Optative in euery coniugation is formed lyke vnto his Present tense (in the same mode) and taketh the verbe same articles & signe as the sayd present tense, being declyned as it foloweth,

## Future tense singular,

Dieu vueille que

Je

Tu

Il.

Gerbe

Gerbes

Gerbe,

Seduise

ses

le

Pestrisse

trisses

trisse

Coure

res

re

Preueoye

ueoyes,

ueoyo

Reçoyue

çoyues

coyue

Distraye

trayes

traye

Face

ces

ce

Vende

des

de

Craingne

gnes,

gne

## Plurall

Dieu vueille, que,

Nous,

Vous

Ilz.

Gerbons,

bez,

bent

Seduisons

sez

sent

Pes

Pestrisiôs,	trissez	trissent,
Courons	rez	rent
Preucoyons	ueoyez	ueoyent
Receuons	ceuez	çoient
Distraions	trayez	traient
Facions	ciez	cent.
Vendons	dez	dent
Craingnos	gnez	gnent

The first Present tense Subiunctiue in euery  
conjugation is declyned as the Present tense In  
dicatiue, sauinge onely, that there is added vnto  
yt this signe

Veu que,                      Seing that,  
as it followeth.

## Subiunctiue Mode first Present tense Singular

	Veu que	
Ie	Tu	Il,
Gerbe	bes	be
Seduy	duis	duie
Pestry	tris	trit,
Cour	cours	courto
Preucoy	ueoys	ueoye
Reçoy	çois	çoit
Distray	traie	traye
Fay	Fais	Fait
Ven	uens	uend
Crain	eraiat	craint

# Of the eight partes

Plurall,

Ven que

Nous

Vous

Ils

Gerbons,	bez	bent
Sednisons	sez,	sent,
Pestrissons,	ssez	sient,
Coutons	rez,	rent.
Preueoyons	ueoyez,	ueoient,
Receuons	ceuez,	coiuent,
Distrayons,	trayez	trayent
Faisons	faites	font
Vendons	dez	dent
Craingnons	gnez	gnent.

The second Present tense Subiunctiue in euery conjugation is formed of the thyrde person Singular of the Imperatiue mode by settinge before it the articles of the present tense Indicatiue with this signe,

Combien que

as it appeareth by the example followinge

Subiunctiue mode Second Present tense Singular

Combien que

Je

Tu

Il,

Gerbe

bez

be

Sedn



Seduisse	les	se
Pestrisse.	trisses	trisse
Coure	res	re
Preueoye	ueoyes	ueoye
Reçoyue	çoincs	çoiue
Distraye	trayes	traye
Face	ces	ce
Vende	des	de
Craingne	gues	gne

## Plurall,

### Combien que

Nous	Vous	Ilz
Gerbons	bez	bent
Seduifons	sez	sent
Pestrisfons	triffiez	triffent,
Courons	rez	rent.
Preueoyons,	ueoyez	ueoyent
Receuons,	ceuez,	çoiuent
Distrayons,	trayez	trayent
Facions,	ciez	cent,
Vendons	dez	dent
Craingrons,	gnez,	gnent

The first Imperfect tense, Subiunctive in euery  
 contugatio is formed of the Imperfect Indicative  
 by adding to it this signe,

# Of the eight partes

Veu que

Seyng that

end is thus varied

First Imperfect tense,  
Singular,

Veu que

Je

Tu

Il

Gerboye

boys

boys

Seduioye,

soys

soyt

Pestrisioye

trissoys,

trissoys

Couroye

roys,

royt

Preuroyoye

neoyoye

ueoyoyt

Receuoie,

ceuoys

ceuoyt

Distraioye

trayoye

trayoyt

Faisoye,

soys

soit

Vendoye

doys

doyt

Craingnoye,

gnoys

gnoit

Plural

Veu que

Nous,

Vous

Ils

Gerbions

bies

boient

Seduisions

seu

soient

Pestrisions

trissien

trissoient

Corrions

rien

soient

Preue

Preueoyoyons	ueoyoyez	ueoyoyet
Receuions	ceuez	soient
Distrajons,	traiez	traier
Faisons	siez	soient
Vendions	diez	doient
Craingnions	gniez	gnoient

The seconde Imperfecte tense Subiunctive of the first, seconde, third, fourth and fiftie conjugations is formed of the first person singular of the Present tense Indicative by adding to it R<sup>oye</sup> and this signe.

Quand

when

as of

Ie Gerbe

I make sheaves

Ie Seduy,

Seduce

Ie Pestry,

I moulde

Ie Preucoy,

I foresee.

Ie Distray,

I withdrawe

commeth

Ie Gerberoye

I shoulde make sheaves

Ie Seduiroye

I shoulde seduce

Ie Pestriroye,

I shoulde moulde,

Ie Preucoiroye

I shoulde foresee

Ie Distrairoye.

I shoulde withdrawe

Note that the seconde Imperfect Subiunctive of the verbes hauinge the letter C in the fourth conjugation and also of the verbes of the first conjugation



# Of the eyght partes

conjugation which haue the letter R, is formed of the thyrd person Singular of the futur Indicatyue, by changinge Ra, into Roye, and by addinge thereto this signe

Quand,

When,

as of

Il Receuera

He shal receaue

Il fera

He shal doe

Commeth.

Ie Receueroye

I should receyue

Ie Feroye,

I should doe

The seconde Imperfecte tense Subiunctiue of the first, conjugation is formed of the first person singular of his Presente tense Indicatyue by adding to it Droye with this signe.

Quand

when

as of

Ie ven

I sell

commeth.

Ie vendroye,

I should sell.

Note that the verbes whose Passive endeth in Y, in this sixt Coniugation do forme the second Imperfect tense Subiunctiue of the first person singular of their present tense Indicatyue by addynge to it Vroye, with this signe.

Quand

When

as of

Ie suy,

I followe

Commeth

**Ie** fuiuroye, **I** should follow,  
**Note** that the seconde Imperfect Subiunctive  
of the verbes hauinge the letter **L** in both actiue &  
passiue voyces (in this first coniugation) is formed  
of the Infinitiue mode by changing **Dre** into **Droye**  
and by adding to it this signe

<b>Quand</b>	<b>When,</b>
<b>as of</b>	
<b>Mouldre,</b>	<b>To grinde</b>
<b>commeth</b>	

**Ie** mouldroye **I** should grinde,  
and they are thus declyned.  
**Second imperfect tense singular,**

	<b>Quand,</b>	
<b>Ie</b>	<b>Tu</b>	<b>Il,</b>
<b>Gerberoye</b>	rois,	royt
<b>Seduiroye</b>	roys	royt
<b>Pestroye</b>	roys,	royt
<b>Courroye,</b>	roys	royt
<b>Preuocroye,</b>	ueoyrois,	ueoyroyt
<b>Receueroye</b>	ceueroyt	ceueroyt
<b>Distrayroye</b>	trayroyt	trayroyt
<b>Feroye</b>	roys	royt
<b>Vendroye,</b>	droyt	roit
<b>Craindroye,</b>	droyt	droit
	<b>Plurall</b>	
		<b>Quand</b>

# Of the eyght partes

Quand.

Nous

Vous

Ilz,

Gerberions

beries

beroyent

Seduirions

riéz

royent

Pestirions

tririez

triroyét

Courrions

riez

royent

Preucoyrions

ueoyriez

uoyoriene

Receuerions

ceueriez

ceucroient

Distrairions,

trairiez

trairoient,

Ferions

riez

roient

Vendrions

driez

droyent

Craindrions

drinz

drient

The first perfect tense Subiunctive in every conjugation is formed of the Perfect tense Indicative by setting before it this signe

Veü que,

Seyng that,

as it appeareth by the Example followinge

First perfect tense

Singular

Veü que

107



I'ay	Gerbé	
	Seduit	
Tu as	Pestry	Couru.
	Preueu	Receu.
Il a	Distrain	Fait
	Vendu	Crain

**Plural.**

**Veu que**

Nous	Gerbé	
auons,	Seduit	
Vous	pestry	Couru
auetz	Preueu	Receu.
Ils	Distrain	Fait
ont	Vendu	Crain

The seconde perfect tense Subiunctiue in every  
Coniugation, is formed of the Perfect tense Indica-  
tiue in setting before it the Perfect tense Sub-  
iunctiue of the verbe

**Auoyr,**

**To haue**

**with this signe.**

**Combien que**

**Although that**

**as it appeareth by this example**

**Second perfect tense Singular**

**G**

**Com**

# Of the eyght partes

Combien que

	Gerbé,	
J'aye,	Seduit	
	Pestry,	Couru,
Tu ayes,	Preueu	Receu.
	Distrain	Fait
Il ayt,	Vendu	Crain

Plurall,

Combien que

Nous ayons	Gerbé	
	Seduit,	
Vous ayez	Pestry	Couru,
	Preueu	Receu.
Ilz aient,	Distrain	Fait
	Vendu.	Crain

The preterit eoynt of the first coniugation in the  
subiunctiue mood is formed of the third personne  
Singular of the eoynt Indicatiue by addyng to  
it se, with this signe

Combien que

Although that

Il gerba as of  
He did make sheaves

Comme th.

Je gerbasse I shoul dmake sheaves,  
The

# Of Speach.

50

The preterit Noysst Subiunctive of the second,  
third, fourth fift and sixt conjugations is formed of  
the first persō singular of the Noysst Indicative by  
adding to it sic with this signe

Combien que

Although that,

as of,

Ie Seduisy

I did Seduce

Ie Pestry

I did moulde

Ie Preuey

I dyd foresee.

Ie distrai

I dyd withdraue

Ie Vendy

I did sel,

commeth

Ie Seduisse

I shoulde Seduce

Ie Pestrisse

I should moulde;

Ie preueisse

I shoulde foresee

Ie Distraisse

I should withdraue

Ie vendisse

I should sell

and theybe thus declyned

Pretertense noysst singular

Combien que,

G.



# Of the eyght partes

Je	Tu	Il
Gerbasse,	basses	bast
Seduisisse	fisses	fist,
Pestrisse	trisses	trist,
Courusse	russes	rust
Preueisse,	ueisses,	ueist.
Receusse	ceusses,	ceust,
Distraisse	traisses,	traist
Feisse,	Feisses	Feist
Vendisse,	disses	dist,
Craingnisse	gnisses	gnist

## Plural

### Combien que

Nous	Vous	Ilz,
Gerbassions,	bassiez	bassent,
Seduisissions	fissiez	fissent,
Pestrisissions	trissiez	trissent
Courussions	russiez	russent
Preueissions	ueissiez,	vissent
Receussions	ceussiez	ceussent
Distraissions	traissiez	traissent,
Feissions	Feissiez	Feissent
Vendissions,	dissez	dissent
Craingnissions	gnissiez	gnissent

The first plus perfect tense Subiunctive in every conjugation is formed of the perfect tense Indicative

by setting before it the soyle Subiunctive of the  
Verbe.

Avoir.

To have

with this signe

Combien que

Although that

as it appeareth by the example followynge

First plus perfectense singular

Combien que

I'eusse

Gerbe

Seduit

Tu eusses

Pestry

Preueu

Conru

Receu

Il eust,

Distrait

Fait

Vendu

Craine

Plurall

Combien que

Nous

Gerbe

eussions

Seduit

Vous

Pestry

Conru

eussiez

Preueu

Receu

Ils,

Distrait

Fait

eussent,

Vendu

Craine

63

The

The second plus perfect tense subunctive in euery  
 Coniugation is formed of þ perfect tense indicatiue  
 by setting before it the second Imperfect tense Sub  
 iunctiue of the verbe.

Auoir

Te haue

with this signe

Quand,

When,

and they be thus varied

Second plus perfect tense singular

Quand

I'auroye

Gerbe

Tu auroye

Seduit

Il auroyt

Pestry

Couru

Preuen

Receu

Distrain

Fait

Vendu

Crain

Plurall

Quand

Notre

Gerbe

aurions

Seduit

Vous

Pestri

Couru

auriez

Preuen

Receu

Ilz auroient

Distrain

Fait

Vendu

Crain

The



The first future tense Subiunctive in euery  
Coniugation is formed of the future tense Indica  
tue, by adding thereto this signe,

Quand

When,

as it appeareth by the example following

First future tense singular

Quand

Je

Tu

Il,

Gerberay

beras

bera

Seduiray

ras

ra

Pestiray

ras,

ra

Courray

ras

ra

Preucoiray,

rus,

ra

Receueray

ras

ra

Distrainay

ras

ra

Feray

ras

ra,

Vendray

dras

dra

Craindray

dras

dra

Durall

Nous

Vous,

Ilz

Gerberons.

berez

beront,

Seduirons

rez

ront

64

Pestir

# On the eyght partes

Pestrons	rez	ront
Courrons,	rez	ront
Preueoiront	rez	ront
Receueront	rez	ront
Distrairont	rez	ront
Feront	rez	ront
Vendront	dréz	dront
Craindront	dréz	dront

The second future tense Subiunctive in euery  
Coniugation is formed of the perfect tense Indica  
tiue, by setting before it the future tense Indicative  
of the verbe .

Auoyr,

To haue

with this signe

Quand,

When

and be thus varied,

## Second future tense Angulare

Quand

J'auray  
Tu auras  
Il aura

Gerbe  
Seduit.  
Pestry,  
Preueu,  
Distrait  
Vendu

Coura  
Receu,  
Fait,  
Crainz

Plurall

## Plurall

Nous  
aurons,  
Vous  
aurez  
Ils auront

Quand  
Gerbé  
Seduir,  
Pestri  
Preueu  
Distrait,  
Vendu

Cours  
Reced  
Fait,  
Crainr,

Infinitive mode present tense  
and preter imperfect tense,  
without Numbers or  
Persons,

Gerber,  
Seduire  
Pestric  
Preueoir  
Distraire  
Vendre

Courir  
Recevoir  
Faire  
Craindre,

The Preter perfect tense preterit aorist and preterplus perfect Infinitive in every coniugation are formed of the preter perfect tense Indicative by settinge before them the present tense Infinitive of the verbe

Avoir,

To haue,

as it followeth

Preter



# Of the eight partes

**P**reter perfecte tense preterit Morist  
and preter plus perfect tense  
without either Number nor  
Personnes

	Gerbe	
	Seduit	
	Pestry	Couru
<b>Avoir,</b>	Preuet	Receu
	Distrain	Fait
	Vendu	Craint

The future tense Infinitive in every coniuga-  
tion is formed of the thyrde Person singular of the  
future Indicative by setting before it this worde

**Qu'il**

**That hee**

as it followeth

**Future tense without  
number nor persons-**

	Gerbera,	
	Seduir	
	Pestrir	Courra
<b>Qu'il,</b>	Preucoira	Recevra
	Distraira	Fera
	Vendra	Craindra,

The first Gerunde in every coniugation is for-  
med of the present tense Infinitive by addynge be-  
fore

fore it

Afin de

To thend to

as it followeth

Gerber

Seduire

Pestrir

Courir

Afin de

Preueoir

Receuoir

Distraire

Faire

Vendre

Craindre

The seconde gerunde in euery Coniugation endeth in Ant, and is formed (in the first Coniugation) of the Infinityue actyue by changing, Er into Ant, and by settinge before it this Preposition

En

In

Gerber

as of

To make sheaves

commeth

En gerbant

In making sheaves

The seconde Gerunde of the Seconde coniugation is formed of the seconde Personne Syngu

# Of the eight partes

Singular of the present Indicative by adding  
erto Anc, and by setting before it

En,

In

as of

Tu Seduis

Thou seducest

Commeth,

En Seduisant

In seducinge

The seconde gerunde of the thyrde Contugation  
is formed of the second person Singular of the pre  
sent tense by adding to it Sant. and by setting be  
fore it

En

In,

as of

Tu Pestris

Thou mouldest

commeth,

En pestriffant

In moulding

Note that the second geronde of the verbes whose  
passive endeth in V, in this thyrde contugation is  
formed of the first person Singular of the presents  
ter. se



# Of Speache

55

tense Indicative by addynge therto Ant, with this  
preposition

En

In

as of

Ic cour

I runne

Commeth.

En courant,

In running

The seconde gerunde of the verbes in the fourth co  
jugation is formed of the first person Syngular of  
the Present tense Indicative by addyng to it Ant,  
with the preposition

En

In

as of

Ic Preueoy

I foresee

commeth,

En preueoiunt

In foreseenge

Note that the second gerunde of the verbes ha  
ving the letter C, in this fourth coniugation is for  
med of the Infinitive active by changing Vour to  
to Vant, and by settinge beore it

En

In

as of

Receuoir

To runne

Commeth

# Of the eyght partes

**Commeth**

**En Reccuant**

**In receauynge**

The seconde gerunde of the fift Coniugation is formed of the first personne singular of the Present tense indicatiue by addyng to it **Ant**, and by setting before it

**En**

**In**

**as of**

**Ic distray**

**I withdraue**

**Commeth**

**En distrayant**

**In withdrauinge**

Note that the second gerunde of the verbes ha-  
uynge the letter **F**, in this fift coniugation is formed  
of the Indicatiue by addyng therto **Ant**, with the  
Preposition.

**En**

**In**

**as of**

**Tu Fais**

**Thou doest**

**Commeth,**

# Of Speache

56

En faisan

In dornge

The seconde Gerund of the sixte Coniugation is formed of the perfect tense Indicative by changing the last letter into Ant, and by setting before it,

En

In

as of

Vendu

Soude

Craint

Feared

Poind

Stonge

Suiuy

Followed

Commeth

En Vendant

In sellinge

En Craignant

In fearynge

En poingnant

In Styrnginge,

En Suiuant

In followinge

Note that the second gerund of the verbes whose Passiue endeth in S, in this sixt coniugation is formed of the Infinitive actiue by changing the last syllable into Ant and by setting before it

En

In

as of

Mettre

To putte

commeth



# Of the eyght partes

**Commeth**

**En Mettant.**

**In puttinge**

as it appeareth by the example followynge

	Gerbant	
	Seduisant	
	Pestrisant	Courant
En	Preucoiant	Receuant
	Disfrayant	Faisant
	Vendant	Craingnant

The later gerund in every coniugation is formed of the Infinitive active by setting before it,

Pour	For
or	

**Prest à**

**Ready to**

as it followeth

	Gerber	
Pour	Seduire	
	Pestrir	Courir
or	Preucoir	Recevoir
	Disraire	Faire
Prest à	Vendre	Craindre

The first Supryne in every Coniugation is formed of the Infinitive active by setting before it the Infinitive moode of the verbe

Alles

Aller

To goe

as it appeareth by this example  
following

## First Suppne

	Gerber	
	Seduire	
	Pestrir	Courir
Aller	Preueoir	Receuoir
	Distraire	Faire
	Vendre	Craindre

The later Suppne in euery coniugation is formed of the Perfect Indicative by settinge before it

On a                      One hath, or it hath beene.

as it followeth

## Later Supine.

	Gerbé	
	Seduit	
On a	Pestry	Cours.
	Preueu	Receu.
One hath	Distrait	Fait
	Vendu	Crain

The participle of the Presente tense in euerys  
h

# On the eyght partes

conjugation is formed of the second gerund by putting away the preposition

En

In

as it followeth

## Participle of the present tense

Gerbant

Seduisant

Pestissant

Preueoiant

Distrayant

Vendant

Courant

Receuant

Faisant

Craingnant

There is to be excepted

Negliger

Diligenter

To Neglect

To make diligence

which do make in theyr participles of the present tense.

Negligent

Diligent

Neglectynge

Making diligence

Diriger

Corriger

Abreger

Abroger

To direct

To correct.

To abridge

To abrogate

and



and all such other verbes whose sozeſt Indicattue  
endeth the theꝝd person of his Angular number in  
Ea, The which do make Eant in theꝝr particpyle of  
the pꝛesent tense, as,

Dirigeant  
Corrigeant  
Abregeant  
Abrogeant

Directynge.  
Correctynge.  
Abꝛedging  
Abꝛogating

The first particpyle of the future tense in euery  
conjugation is formed of the second person Angular  
of the future Indicattue by settinge befoꝛe it this  
Pronowne.

Qui

Whiche

as it appeareth by the example  
following

**First Particpyle of the Future  
tense**

	Gerbera	
	Seduirā	
	Pestirā,	Courra
Qui	Preucoyra	Reſeuera,
	Disrayra	Faira
	Vendra	Ctaindra

The seconde Participle of the Future tense  
in euery Conjugation is formed of the Infinitive  
mode

# Of the eyght partes

made by setting befoze it

Qui doit,

Which ought to

as it followeth

## Second Participle

	Gerber	
	Srduire	
	Pesirir,	Courir
Qui doit	Pieucoyr	Resendit,
	Distrayre	Faire
	Vendre	Craindre

Now because that y verbes of the Passive voyce  
(in every coniugatio) do neuer change their ending,  
but are onely known in al theyr Modes Tenses &  
Personnes by the declyning of the verbe

Esre

To be

Here you may learne to decligne the said verbe in  
this wyse

## Indicative mode present tense

An. is or

Je suis

Tu es

Il est

I am

Thou art

He is

Sta.

## Plurall

Nous sommes  
Vous estes  
Ilz sont

We are  
Ye are  
They are

## Preter imperfect tense Singular

I'estoye  
Tu estoysz  
Il estoit

I was  
Thou wast  
He was

## Plurall

Nous estions  
Vous esties  
Ilz estoient

We were  
Ye were  
They were.

## Preter perfect tense Singular.

I'ay esté  
Tu as esté  
Il a esté

I haue bene  
Thou hast bene  
He hath bene

## Plurall

Nous auons esté  
Vous auez esté  
Ilz ont esté

We haue bene  
Ye haue bene  
They haue bene.

Plurall



# Of the eyght partes

## Preterit Tense Singular

Ic fu  
Tu fus  
Il fut

I was  
Thou wast  
He was

## Plurall

Nous fumes  
Vous futes  
Ilz furent

We were  
Ye were  
They were.

## Preter plus perfect tense Singular

I'auoye esté  
Tu auoys esté  
Il auoyt esté

I hadde bene.  
Thou haddest bene  
He had bene

## Plurall

Nous auions esté  
Vous auiez esté  
Ilz auoient esté

We had bene  
Ye had bene.  
They had ben

## Future tense Singular

Ic seray  
Tu seras  
Il sera

I shal or will be  
Thou shal or will be  
He shal or will be

## Plurall

## Plurall.

Nous serons,  
Vous serez  
Ilz seront

We shal or will be  
Ye shal or will be  
They shal or will be

## Imperatvye mode Present tense Angular.

Sois  
Qu'il soir,

Be thou  
Let him be

## Plurall

Soions  
Soiez  
Qu'ilz soient

Let vs be  
Be ye  
Let them be

## Optatvye mode present tense Singular

Dieu vueille que,  
God grant that

Ie soye  
Tu sois  
Il soyt

I be  
Thou beeſte  
He Be

## Plurall,

Diu vueille.  
We be.

Nous soions

4

Vous

# Of the eyght partes

Vous soiez  
Ilz soient

Ye be  
They be

## Imperfect tense singular

Pleust a dieu que  
Would god that

Ie fusse  
Tu fusses  
Il fust

I weare  
Thou weart  
He weare

## Plurall

Pleust a dieu que

Nous fussions  
Vous fussiez  
Ilz fussient

We were  
Ye were  
They were

## Perfect tense singular

Ie prie dieu que  
I pray god that

Y'aye esté  
Tu aies esté  
Il ayt esté

I haue bene,  
Thou hast bene  
He hath bene

## Plurall



Je prie dieu que

Nous aions esté

We haue bene

Vous aiez esté

Ye haue bene

Ilz aient esté

They haue bene

**preterplus perfect tense singular**

Pleust a dieu que

Would god that

I'eusse esté

I had bene

Tu eusses esté

Thou haddest bene

Il eust esté

He had bene

**Plurall**

Pleust à dieu que.

Nous eussions esté

We had bene

Vous eussiez esté

Ye had bene,

Ilz eussent esté

They had bene

**future tense singular.**

Dieu vueille que

God grant that

Je soye

I be hereafter

Tu soys

Thou beest hereafter.

Il soyt

He be hereafter

**Plural**

Dieu vueille que

Nous

# Of the eight partes

Nous soions

We be hereafter

Vous soies

Ye be hereafter

Ils soient

They be hereafter

Sub iunctive mode first present tense

Singular

Veu que, Seyng that

Ic suis

I am

Tu es

Thou art

Il est

He is

Plurall

Veu que

Nous sommes

We are

Vous estes

Ye are

Ils sont

They are

Second perfect tense Singular,

Combien que

Although that

Ic foye

I be hereafter

Tu soys

Thou beest hereafter.

Il foyt

He be hereafter

Plurall

Com-

# Of Speache

62

Combien que

Nous foions  
Vous foiez  
Ilz soient

We be  
Ye be  
They be

First preter imperfect tense  
Singular

Veü que

Seeing that

I'estoye  
Tu estoys,  
Il estoit

I was  
Thou wast  
He was

Plurall

Veü que,

Nous estions  
Vous estiez  
Ilz estoient

We were  
Ye were  
They were.

Secöd imperfect tense  
Singular

Quand

When

Je seroye  
Tu seroys  
Il seroit

I should be  
Thou shouldest be  
He should be

Plurall

Quand

Nous



# Of the eight partes

Nous serions  
Vous seriez  
Ils seroient

We should be  
Ye should bee  
They should be.

## First preter perfect tense Singular,

Veu que

Seeing that

J'ay esté  
Tu as esté  
Il a esté

I haue bene  
Thou hast bene  
He hath bene

## Plurall

Veu que,

Nous auons esté  
Vous aues esté  
Ils aunt esté

We haue bene  
Ye haue bene  
They haue bene

## Second perfect tense Singular,

Combien que  
Although that

J'aye esté  
Tu ayes esté  
Il ayt esté

I haue bene  
Thou hast bene  
He hath bene

## Plurall

Combien

# Of Speache

63

Combien que

Nous ayons esté  
Vous ayes esté  
Ilz ayent esté

We haue bene  
Ye haue bene  
They haue bene

Preterit Noist singular

Combien que

Although that

Ie fusse  
Tu fusses  
Il fust

I was  
Thou wast  
He was

Plurall,

Combien que

Nous fussions  
Vous fussiez  
Ilz fussent

We were  
Ye were  
They were

First preter plus perfect tense

Singular

Veu que

Seinge that

I'auoye esté  
Tu auoys esté  
Il auoyt esté

I had bene  
Thou haddest bene  
He had bene

Plurall

Veu que

Nom

# Of the eyght partes

Nous auions esté  
Vous auiez esté  
Ilz auoient esté

We had bene  
Ye had bene  
They had bene

## Second plus perfect tense Singular.

Combien que  
Although that

I'eusse esté  
Tu eusses esté  
Il eust esté

I had bene  
Thou haddest bene  
He had bene

Plurall

Combien que,

Nous eussions esté  
Vouseussiez esté  
Ilz eussent esté

We had bene  
Ye had bene,  
They had bene

## First Future tense Singular.

Quand

When

Ie seray  
Tu seras  
Il sera

I shal or wil be  
Thou shalt or wil be  
He shall, or wil be

Plurall

Quand

When

Nous



Nous serons  
Vous serez  
Ils seront

We shal or will be  
Ye shal or wil be,  
They shall or wil be

## Second future tense Singular

Quand when

I'auray esté  
Tu'auras esté  
Il aura esté

I shal haue bene  
Thou shalt haue bene  
He shal haue bene

Plurall

Quand

Nous aurons esté  
Vous aurez esté  
Ils auront esté,

We shall haue bene  
Ye shal haue bene.  
They shal haue bene

## Infinitive mode present tense and preter imperfect tense singular

Estre

To be

## Preterperfect and preter plus perfect tense

Avoir esté

To haue or had bene

Future tense.

Qu'il

# Of the eyght partes

Qu'il sera

That he shal be

## First gerunde

A fin d'estre

To th'end to be

## Second gerunde

En Essant

In beynge

## Later Gerund

Pourestre

For to be,

Prest à estre

Ready to be,

Falloir estre

To be by, or of needes

## First Supyne

Allet estre

To goe to be

## Later Supyne

On a esté

One hath bene

## Participle of the present tense

Essant

Beynge

## Participle of the future tense

Qui sera

which shal be

Qui

Qui doit estre,

Which ought to be

Verbes of the passue voyce of what endinge and coniugation soeuer they be, haue besyde the participles afoze reherfed, two other participles, the one of the p̄ter tense, as it appeareth by this example

Gerbé

Made in a sheafe

Seduit

Seduced

pestry

Moulded

Couru

Runned

Preueu

Foreshene

Recen

Receaued

Distraict

Withdrawen

Fait

Done or made

Vendu

Solde

Craint

feared

The which Participle is formed of the presente tense Infinitive in t he passue voyce by taking awaye the verbe

Estre

To be:

and the other participle is of the future tense which is knowen after these examples followinge.

Gerbable

To be made in sheaves

Seduisable or Seduisible,

To be seduced

Pestrissable

To be moulded

Courable

To be runned.

Pre



# Of the eyght partes

Preueoiable

To be foresene

Receuable

To be receaued

Distraiable

To be withdrawen

Faisable

Facible or

Facille

Vendable

Craingnable

To be made

To be solde

To be feared

There be some verbes personalles which are called Irregulars, that is to say not keppege the same order of declynge as the other verbes personalles do: and because the verbe

Aller

To goe

is amongst al the other Irregulars, the hardest in declynge, and also the most common.

Here you may learne to declyne it in this wyse

Indicatyue mode Present tense  
Singular.

Ic vay

I goe

Tu vas

Thou goest

Il va

He goeth

Plurall

Nous allons

We goe

Vous allez

Ye goe

Il y vont

They goe

## Præter imperfect tense Singular

I'alloye	I did goe
Tu'alloys	Thou diddest goe,
Il'alloye	He did goe

## Plurall

Nous'allions	We did goe
Vous'allicz	Ye did goe
Ilz'alloyent	They dyd goe,

## First præter perfect tense singular,

Je suis allé	I haue gone
Tu es allé	Thou hast gone
Il est allé	He hath gone.

## Plurall

Nous sommes allez	We haue gone,
Vous estes allez	Ye haue gone
Ilz sont allez	They haue gone

## Second perfect tense Singular

J'ay esté	I haue gone
Tu as esté	Thou hast gone,
Il a esté	He hath gone

3

plus

# Of the eyght partes

Plurall

Nous auons esté	We haue gone	vous
Vous avez esté	Ye haue gone	vous
Ilz ont esté	They haue gone	vous

## First Preterite Tense Singular

J'allay	I went
Tu allas	Thou wentest
Il alla	He wente

Plurall,

Nous allâmes	We went
Vous allâtes	Ye went
Ilz allerent	They went

## Second Tense singular

Ie fu	I went
Tu fus	Thou wentest,
Il fue	He wente

Plurall

Nous fumes	We went
Vous futes	Ye went
Ilz furent	They went



## First Preter plus perfect tense Singular

I'estoye allé	We had gone
Tu estoys allé	Thou haddest gone
Il estoit allé	He had gone

## Plurall

Nous estions allez	We hadde gone
Vous estiez allez	Ye had gone
Ils estoient allez	They had gone

## Second plus perfect tense Singular.

I'auois esté	I had bene
Tu auois esté	Thou haddest bene
Il auoit esté	He had bene

## Plurall

## Combien que,

Nous auions esté	We had bene
Vous auiez esté	Ye had bene
Ils auoient esté	They had bene

## First future tense singular.

Je seray	I shall or will be
Tu seras	Thou shalt or will be
Il sera	He shall, or will be

# Of the eyght partes

## Plurall

Nous yrons,

Vous yrez

Ilz yront,

We shall or will goe

Ye shal or will goe

They shall or will goe

## Imperatque mode present tense

### Singular.

Va

Qu'il aille

Goe thou,

Go he or let him goe

## Plurall

Allons

Allez

Qu'ilz aillent

Go we or let vs goe

Goe ye,

Goe they or let them goe

## Optative mode present tense

### Singular

Dieu vueille que,

God grant that

I aille or Ie voise

Tu ailles or tu voises

Il aille or il voise

I goe

Thou goest

He goeth

## Plurall,

Dieu vueille que

Nous aillons

or nous

voisons

We goe

vous

**Vous aillez or voidez**  
**Ilz aillentor voient**

**Ye goe**  
**They goe**

## Præter imperfect tense singular

**Pleust à dieu que**  
**Would god that**

**I'allasse or Je voissse**

**I did goe**

**Tu allases or tu voissies**

**Thou didest goe**

**Il allaist or il voissist**

**He did goe**

## Plurall

**Pleust à dieu que**

**Nous allassions**

**or Nous**

**voississions**

**Vous allassiez**

**or vous**

**voississiez**

**Ilz allassent**

**or Ilz**

**voississent**

**We did goe**

**Ye did goe**

**They did goe**

## Præter perfect tense singular

**Je prie dieu que**

**I pray god that**



# Of the eyght partes

Je Soys allé  
Tu Sois allé  
Il soit allé

I haue gone,  
Thou hast-gone  
He hath gone

## Plurall

Je prie dieu que

Nous soions allez  
Vous soiez allez  
Ilz soient allez

We haue gone  
Ye haue gone  
They haue gone

## Preter plus perfect tense Singular

Pleust a dieu que  
Would god that

Je feusse allé  
Tu feusses allé  
Il feust allé

I had gone  
Thou haddest gone  
He had gone.

## Plurall

Pleust a dieu que  
Would god that

Nous feussions allez  
Vous feussiez allez  
Ilz feussent allez

We had gone  
Ye had gone  
They had gone

Future tense Singular  
Dieu vueille que,  
God grant that

I'aile

I'aile o2 voise      I goe hereafter  
 Tu ailles o2 voisiez      Thou goest hereafter  
 Il aille a voise      He goeth hereafter

Plurall.  
 Dieu vueille que

Nous aillons or voisons      We goe hereafter,  
 Vous aillez or voisiez      Ye goe hereafter  
 Ilz aillent or voient      They goe hereafter

Subiunctive mode first present tense Singular

Veu que      Being that  
 Je vay      I goe  
 Tu vas      Thou goest  
 Il va      He goeth

Plurall

Veu que,

Nous allons      We goe  
 Vous allez      Ye goe  
 Ilz vont      They goe

Second present tense Singular

Combien que      Although that  
 I'aile      I goe  
 Tu ailles      Thou goest  
 Il aille      He goeth  
 Plurall.  
 Combien que

Non

# Of the eyght partes

Nous aillons <sup>we go</sup>  
 Vous aillez <sup>ye goe</sup>  
 Ilz aillent <sup>they goe</sup>

## Theyde present tense Singular

Combien que <sup>Although that</sup>

Je soie allé <sup>I am gone</sup>  
 Tu fois allé <sup>Thou art gone</sup>  
 Il soyt allé <sup>He is gone</sup>

## Plurall

Combien que,

Nous foions allez <sup>we be gone</sup>  
 Vous soiez allez <sup>ye be gone</sup>  
 Ilz soient allez <sup>they be gone</sup>

## First I'm perfect tense

### Singular

Ve'n qu'on n'ist <sup>When that</sup>

I'estoye allé <sup>I was gone</sup>  
 Tu estoys allé <sup>Thou wast gone</sup>  
 Il estoit allé <sup>He was gone</sup>

## Plurall

Ve'n



Veu que

Nous estions allez	We were gone
Vous estiez allez	Ye wer gone
Ilz estoient allez	They were gone

Second imperfect tense  
Singular

Quand	when
I'yroye	I should goe
Tu yroys	Thou shouldest goe
Il yroyt	He should goe

Plurall

Quand	When
Nous yroyons	We should goe
Vous yriez	Ye shoulde be
Ilz yroyent	They should goe

Third imperfect tense  
Singular

Veu que

	seing that
I'alloy	I went
Tu allois	Thou wentest
Il alloit	He wente

Plurall,

You

# Of the eight partes

Veue que

Nous allions

We went

Vous alliez

Ye went

Ils alloient

They went

Fourth imperfect tense

Singular

Quand

When

Je seroye allé

I should be

Tu seroyes allé

Thou shouldst be gone

Il seroit allé

He should be gone

Plural

Quand

When

Nous serions allés

We should be gone

Vous seriez allés

Ye should be gone

Ils seroyent allés

They should be gone

Fifth perfect tense

Singular

Combien que

Although that

J'ay esté

I have gone

Tu y as esté

Thou hast gone

Il a

Il ayt esté

He hath gone

**Plurall**

**Combien que**

Nous aions esté

We haue gone

Vous aiez esté

Ye haue gone

Ilz aient esté

They haue gone

**Second perfect tense**

**Singular**

**Veu que**

**Seeing that**

Je suis allé

I haue gone

Tu es allé

Thou hast gone

Il est allé

He hath gone

**Plurall**

**Veu que, Seeing that**

Nous sommes allez

We haue gone

Vous estes allez

Ye haue gone

Ilz sont allez

They haue gone

**Third perfect tense**

**Singular**

**Com**



# Of the eight partes

Combien que

Although thes

Je Soye allé

Tu Sois allé

Il soit allé

I haue gone,

Thou hast-gone

He hath gone

Plurall

Combien que

Nous soions allez

Vous soiez allez

Ilz soient allez

We haue gone

Ye haue gone

They haue gone

Preterit Tense Singular

Combien que

Y'allasse or Ie voisisse

Tu allasses or tu voisisses

Il allast or Voisist

I should goe

Thou shouldest goe

He should goe,

Plurall

Combien que

Nous allassions or nous voisissions

We should goe

Vous

Vous allassiez

or Vous

Voissiez

Ilz allassent

or Ilz

Voissens



We should goe

They should goe

**First plus perfect tense**

**Singular**

Combien que

Although that

Ie feusse allé

Tu feusses allé

Il feust allé

I had gone

Thou haddest gone

He had gone.

**Plurall**

Combien que

Nous feussions allez

Vous feussiez allez

Ilz feussent allez

We had gone

Ye had gone

They had gone

**Second plus perfect tense**

**Singular.**

Veu que

Seeing that

I'estoye allé

I had gone

Ta

# Of the eyght partes

Tu estois allé

Thou haddest gone

Il estoit allé

He had gone

Plurall

Ven que

Nous estions allez

We had gone

Vous estiez allez

Ye had gone

Ilz estoient allez

They had gone

First future tense

Singular

Quand

when

I'yray

I shal or will go

Tu yras

Thou shalt or will goe

Il yra

He shal or will goe

Plurall

Quand

Nous yrons,

We shall or will goe

Vous yrez

Ye shal or will goe

Ilz yront,

They shall or will goe

Second future tense

Singular

Quan



Quand

when

Je seray allé  
Tu seras allé  
Il sera allé

I shal be gone  
Thou shalt be gone.  
He shalbe gone

Plural

Quand

When

Nous serons allez  
Vous serez allez  
Ilz seront allez

We shal be gone  
Ye shal be gone  
They shalbe gone

Infinitive moode Present  
tense and preter im-  
perfect tense

Aller

To goe.

Preter perfect tense and  
Preter plus perfect  
tense and preterit

Participle

Estre allé

To haue or had gone

Future tense

Qu'il sera allé

That he shal be gone

in

the

# Of the eyght partes

## First gerunde

A fin d'aller,

To thende to goe

## Second gerunde

En allant

In going

## Later Gerund

Pour aller

For to goe.

Prest à aller

Ready to goe

## First Supyne

Vouloir aller

To be willing to goe

## Later Supyne

On est allé

One is gone

## Participle of the present tense

Allant

Goinge

## Participle of the preter tense

Allé

Gone

## Participle of the future tense

Qui yra

Which shal goe

Qui

# Of Speache

Qui doit aller

which must goe

74

**C** The verbes Impersonalles are varied in every mode and tense by their third person singular onely. as it appeareth by the example following,

**Indicativus mode present  
tense**

Il faut

It must, or it behoued,

Il falloit

**Preter imperfect tense**

It did behoue

**Preterperfect tense**

Il a fallu

It hath behoued

**Preterit Historic**

Il fallut,

It did behoue

**Preter plus perfecte  
tense**

Il auoyt fallu

It had behoued

**Future tense**

Il faudra

It shal behoue,

**Indic**



# Of the eyght partes

Indicatyue mode present tense  
for the passyue voyce

On aime      It is loued or men do loue

Preter imperfect tense

On aimoit      It was loued or men did loue

Preterperfect tense

On a aime      It hath bene loued or men haue  
(loued,

Preterit Plus

On aime      It was loued, or men did loue.

Preter plus perfect tense

On auoit aimé      It had bene loued, or me had loued

uture tense,

On aimera      It shalbe loued or men shal loue,

Here y wethay easelye learne the declininge of the  
verbes of the passyue voyce. It is to be noted that es  
uery verbe passyue of the first conjugation endeth in  
all his moodes and tenses euery personne singular  
in E and euery person plural in Ez, as

Je suis

Je suis aime

I am loued

Tu es aimé

Thou art loued

Il est aimé

He is loued,

Nous sommes aimez We are loued

Vous estes aimez Ye are loued

Ilz sont aimez They are loued

Note also that every verbe passiuē endinge his Infinityue in T, of what Coniugation soeuer it be, endeth in al his moodes and tenses euerye persone singular in T and euery person plural in Ts. as

I'estoye Seduit 2, Seduced,

Tu estoies Couuert 3 Couered

Il estoit Distrain 5, Withdrawen

Craint 6, Feared

Nous estions Seduits 2 Sedused

Vous estiez Couuerts, 3, Couered

Ilz estoient Distrains 5 Withdrawen

estoiens Craints 6 feared

Also it is to be noted that every verbe passiuē endinge his Infinityue in V, of what coniugation soeuer it be, endeth throughout all his moodes and tenses euery person singular in V, and euery person plural in Vs. as,

I'ay esté Couru 3 Runned,

Tu as esté Receu 4, Receaued

Il a esté Teu 5, Kept close

Vendu 6 Solde

Es

Nous

# Of the eyght partes

Nous auons esté	Courus	3.	Runned
Vous auez esté	Receus	4	Receaued
Ilz ont esté	Teus	5	Kept close,
	Vendus	6.	Solde

**N**ote also that euery verbe passue endynge his Infinitue in Y, endeth in all his modes and tenses euery person singular in Y and euery person plural in Ys, as

I'auoye esté	Pestry	Moulden,	3
Tu auoys esté			
Il auoyt esté	Suiuy	Followed	

Nous auions esté	Pestrys	Moulden,	3.
Vous auiez esté			
Ilz auoyent esté	Suiuyz	Followed	6

**H**ere is moreouer to be noted, that the verbes passues endynge theyr infinitue in S, of what conjugation soeuer they be do end in all theyr modes and tenses euery person singular in S, and euery person Plurall in S, lykewyse, as it appeareth by this example.

Ie seray	}	Assis	4	Sette.
Tu seras				
Il sera		Pris	6	Taken
Nous serôs	}	Assis	4.	Sette,
Vous serez				
Ilz seront,		Pris,	6,	Taken

Of



# Of Speach.

## Of Participles

**P**articiples are wordes deriued of verbes which  
do take part of a Noun as

**Gender,**

**Case,**

**Declension**

and part of a verbe, as

**Tense and**

**Signification**

and part of both, as,

**Number and**

**Figure.**

**¶** There be three genders of  
Participles

**The masculine as**

**L'aimé,**

**The loued**

**The feminine as**

**L'aimée**

**The loued,**

and the Common, as

**Le, or La, aimable**

**The to beloued**

**¶** There be six cases as in a Noun

**§ 4,**

**¶**

# Of the eyght partes

There be thre tenses, one present tense which endeth in Ant, or in Ent, as

Aimant  
Negligent

Louinge  
Neglecting

One preter perfect tense which endeth in S, T, or V, as

L'aimé  
Le prins,  
Le fait,  
Le Leu

The loued,  
The taken,  
The made  
The Keede

and one future that endeth in Ble, as

Le, or La aimable  
Le, or La visible,

to be loued,  
so be seene

The signification of participles is either actiue, commynge of the verbes actiue, as,

L'aimé

The loued

Le, or la aimable

The to bee loued

The figure of Participles is  
eather Simple as

Fait

Done

Or compound as

Deffait

Undone

There be two numbers,

The Singular, as.

L'aimant

The louinge,

and the plurall, as

Les aimants

The louinge

There be two declensions, and of the first declension, is every Participle of the present tense, and every participle of the Preterperfect tense being thus Declined,

For the singular number nominative and Accusative

Mas. L'aimant

The louing,

M. Aimant

Louinge,

M, Un aimant

One louinge

Fe L'aimante

The louing

E. Aimante

Louinge

F. Une aimante

One louinge

Genitive



# Of the eyght partes

M, De L'aimant	Of the louing
M D'aimant	Of louynge,
M, D'un aimant	Of oꝝ from one louynge
Fe. De L'aimante	Of the louynge,
F D'aimante,	Of louynge
F D'une aimante,	Of oꝝ from one louynge
Datyue,	

Ma, A L'aimant	To the louynge
M, A aimant	To louynge,
M A vn aimant	To a louynge.
Fe, A l'aimante	To the louynge
F, A aimante	To louynge
F, A vne aimante	To a louynge

## Vocatiue.

M O aimant	O louynge,
F O aimante	O louynge,

## For the plural number Nominatiue and accusatiue

M Les aimants	The louing
M, Aimants	Louing
F, Les aimantes	The louynge
F Aimantes	Louynge

## Genitiue and Ablatiue

Ma Daimants	Of oꝝ from louing
M Des aimants	Of oꝝ from the louynge,
Fe, D'aimantes	Of oꝝ from louynge,
F Des aimantes	Of oꝝ from the louynge

Datiue

## Dative

M	A aimants	To louinge
M	Aux aimants	To the louing
M	A des aimants	To some louing
Fe,	A aimantes	To louing
Fe,	Aux aimantes	To the louing
F	A des aimantes,	To some louinge.

## Locative

Maf,	O aimants,	O louinge
Fe.	O Aimantes	O louing

¶ The participles of the future tense are of the second declension, which be declined in this wise.

For the singular number nominative and accusative

M,	Le, vn, prenable,	The. one, to be taken
Fe,	La, vne, prenable	The, one, to be taken

## Genitive and Ablative.

M	De Prenable	Of or from to be taken.
M	Du prenable	Of the or from h to be takē
M	D'vn prenable	Of, or from one to be taken
F.	De, prenable	Of or from to be taken
F,	De la prenable	Of h or from the to be takē.
F.	D'vne prenable	Of, or from one to be taken,

## Dative Case

# Of the eyght partes

M	{	A	}	To	{	To the	}	to be taken
		Au		To		To one		
		A yn,		prenable		To		
Fe	{	A	}	To the	{	To one	}	to be taken
		A la		To the		To one		
		A yne						

## Vocatye

O prenable

O to be taken

For the plural number Nominative, and accusative of both genders

Les preables

The to be taken

Prenables

To be taken

## Genityue and ablatyue

De preables

Of or from to be taken

Des preables

Of the or from the to be taken

## Datyue.

A preables

To be taken

Aux preables

To the to be taken

Ades preables,

To some to be taken

## Vocatye

O preables

O to be taken



## Of Aduerbes

**A**duerbes are wordes ioyned with the verbes  
to declare there signification

Of Aduerbes some be of  
tyme, as

Auiourd'huy

Demain

Toufiours

Quand

Ce pendant que

Maintenant

Desia, or Ia

Acesle heure

Tancoft

Incontinent

Presentement

Longuement

Quelque fois

Iadis

A prés

Deuant q

Tant que

Cy apres

Long tems a,

To daye

To morrowe

Euer or alwayes

When

Whiles that

Nowe,

Alreadye

At this howe

Inone

By and by,

Presently,

Long tyme

Sometymes,

In the old tymes

After

Before that

So long that,

Hereafter,

Long a goe

Some be of place, as,

Icy,

Oa

Here,

Where or whither

# Of the eight partes

Là	There or thither
Illec	There.
Dedens	Within,
Dehors	Without
Cy	Hether
Vers là	On that side
En arriere	Behynde

## Some be of Numbers, as

Vne fois,	Once
Deux fois	Twyse
Trois fois	Thryse

## Some be of order, as,

Consequemment	Consequently
Apréz	After.
Puis après, or En apréz	Afterward

## Some be of askynge or doubtinge, as

Pourquoy?	Why?
A quelle fin?	To what ende?
A quelle cause?	Wherefore
D'ou?	From whence
En quel lieu?	In what place
Par ou?	Which way
Par quel moien?	By what meane

## Some be of calleng, as

Hau,

Hau,  
Hay la  
Hai  
Viença

Hoh  
Whose there?  
Hoh  
Come hether

Some be of answeringe as,

Hau  
Quoy

Hoh,  
What,

Some be of answeringe assur-  
edly, as

Ouy,  
Il est ainſy  
Pour quoy non

Yea  
It is so,  
Why not?

Some be of affirming, as

Certes  
Pour certain

Certainlye.  
For a truth

Some be of denyng, as

Nenny  
Nullement

Not  
Not at all

Some be of Exhorting, as

Or sus,  
Auant  
Courage,

Go to,  
Forewarde,  
Corage

Some be of forbidding, as,

Non pas, or point,

Noe,

Some



# Of the eight partes

Some be of wishinge as

Je voudroye  
A la mienne volonte  
Pleust a dieu

I woulde  
At myne owne will  
Would to god

Some be of gathering  
together

Ensemble  
Quant et quand

Togeather  
With all

Some be of chosinge  
as

Plustoft  
Mais plustoft  
Ains

Rather,  
But rather  
Rather

Some be of denyng, as

A part,  
Separément

I seide,  
One after the other se-  
uerallye

Some be of shewing, the  
maner as,

Parler doctement  
Aller dronc-  
ment

To speake learnedly  
To goe or to walke  
righteouslye

Some

# Of Speache

81.

Some be of Quantitie, as,

Beaucoup	Muche,
Vn peu	A little,
Trop	To muche
Assez	Enough,
Fort,	Muche
Bien fort	Very muche

Some be of Qualitie as

Doctement	Learnedlye
Bellement	Softly or sayrellye,
Mallement	Roughlye

Some be of deminishing as,

Peu à peu,	Little by little
------------	------------------

Some be of a thyng not  
finished, as,

Quasi	}	Almost
A peu près		
Presque		

Some be of Comparyson, as

Moins sauant	Least learned,
Plus docte	More learned

Some be of Shewing, as,

Voy cy,	Loe, beholde
---------	--------------

L

Le,

# Of the eyght partes

Le voy là,  
Voy l'icy

There is he  
Here is he

Some be of doubtyng, as,

Possible,  
Parauenture  
Il se peut faire

It may be,  
Perchaunce  
That it may be

Some be of Chance, as,

D'auenture  
De fortune  
Casuellement

By chaunce  
By fortune  
Casually.

Some be of likelie, as,

Comme  
Tout a insy comme

As  
Euen so as,

There be foure degrees of  
Comparison.

**T**he Positiue which sheweth the thing to be  
without excess, as,

Sagement

Wisely

**T**he Comparatiue somewhat exceedeth his  
Positiue in signification, as,

Plus



Plus sagement

More wisely

¶ The Superlatiue greatly exceedeth his Posi-  
tue, as,

Tres sagement

Very wisely,

¶ The Supsuperlatiue which exceedeth his Po-  
sue in the highest degre, as,

Plus que tres  
Sagement or  
Sapientissimement

}

More then  
very  
wisely.

¶ Aduerbes be eyther Primitiues, as,

Hier  
Demain

Yesterday,  
To morrowe

Or els be deriuatiues, as,

Humainement,  
Bonnement

Courteously,  
Wel,

and they are called deriuatiues because they  
be deriued of  
the senownes

Humain  
Bon,

Courteous,  
Good

¶ The figure of aduerbes is eyther simple, as,  
Doctement

Learnedly

Or Compounde, as

Indoctement

Unlearnedly

# Of the eyght partes Of Coniunctions

**C**onjunction is a part of speach that ioyned  
wordes and sentences togeather.

**O**f Coniunctions some be Copulatyues, as,

Et	and
Aussy	also,
Deformais	From henseforth :
Mais,	But

Some be disunctyues, as,

Ou	Oz
Synon	Except oz vntless,

Some be Expletuyes, as,

Vra, est que	True it is that
Mais vraiment	But truely

Some be Causalles, as,

Car	For.
-----	------

Some be rationalles. as,

Parquoy	Therefore oz wherfore
Some be gathering the wordes togeather, as,	
Parcillement	Likewyse

Deuant

Dauantage

Furthermore

**C** Some be for to sayne that which we wil bee  
seme to be partely deuyled, as

Pour

For,

**C** Some be to sayne the things, one of the which  
we wil affirme, as

Ou,

Either or whether

Sy

If,

**C** Some be for to geue reason of that whiche  
hath bene spoken of before as,

Pour autant que

For as much as

**C** Some be for to make a conclusiõ of the pöse  
of any thyng, as,

Ainsy,

So or thus,

Sy - done

If then

**C** Some be to shew one thinge dependinge or  
hanging of another, as,

Pourtant que

Because that

Puis que

Seethens that,

**C** Some be for to shewe, that the whiche we say

L 3

bringeth



# Of the eyght partes

signeth no hynderance, as

La soit que  
Combien que  
Toutefois

Albeit that  
Howbeit that  
Notwithstandinge

**C** Some be for to aske that the least shoulde bee  
graunted, as,

Au moins,

At the leaste

**C** Some be for to replenishe onely. the which  
being take away deminisheth nothing the sentence, as

Certes or certainlyment Certayne

**C** There be three orders, The Prepositiue, as,

Aussy  
Mais

Also  
But.

The Subiunctiue as

Ne  
Ou

For or neyther,  
Or,

The Common, as

Donques  
Adonc,

Therefore or then  
Then

## Of Prepositions

**P**repositions are wordes budeclined whiche bee commonly set befoze the other partes of speech, when it is spoken of a place or of an order, or when the cause and reason of any thyng is geuen,

**O**f prepositions some be seruyng both to the Genityue and Ablatyue case as.

De	Of or from,
Des	Of the or from the

Some other serue to the Datyue case as,

A	To
Au, or, Aux	To the

Some serue to the Accusatyue & to the Ablatyue case, as,

En	In.
Par	By, or through
Pour	For
Chelz	at the house of

Some serue to the Accusatyue case onely, as,

Deuant	Before
Contre	agaynst
Apréz	after
Auprez	Nygh
Selon	According or after.
Enuers	Towardes
Entre	Betwene or betwixt.

# Of the eyght partes

Vis à vis,  
Viron,  
Au deuant  
A l'environ  
Hors  
Dedens,  
Vers,  
Dessous  
Derriere

Face to face  
Aboute,  
To meete w<sup>th</sup>  
Round aboute  
Out,  
Within  
Towardes,  
Under or beneth,  
Behynde,

Some serue to the ablatyue case,  
onely, as,

Auec,  
Sans

With,  
Without

## Of Interiections,

**A**n Interiection is a part of speach, whiche  
betokeneth a sodayne passion of the mynd vnder  
an vnperfect voyce.

**O**f Interiections some are of myrth, as,  
O que c'est  
bien faict

O how yt is  
wel done.

Some are of sorowe.

Las, moy  
miserable  
que seray ie

Alack I wret-  
ched what shal  
I doe

**S**ome are of dread, as,

Helas



Helas  
que m'est  
il auenu,

Helas, what  
is it chaunced  
vnto me

**C** Some are to byd one thng to be least vnspa  
ken, or vndone, as

Fy, fy  
cessez cela,

Fy, fy.  
Leaue That same

**C** Some are of Ppraising, as

Bien bon  
seruiteur  
pour autant  
que tu as esté  
fidelle en peu  
de chose tu  
auras autho-  
rité sur  
dix, villes

Very good  
seruant  
because  
thou hast bene  
Faithfull in few,  
thinges thou,  
Halt, haue  
authoritie vpon  
ten Cityes

Some are of calling, as,

Hey là

Hoh, who is there,

Some be of Silence, as,

Ho,  
Paix  
Non plus  
St,

No more,  
Peace  
No more,  
St

**C** Some are of Exclamation, as

Ah,

# Of the eyght partes

Ah ah,

A ha,

Some are of laughing, as

Ha ha ha ha he

Ha ha ha ha he,

Some are of maruylunge as,

Quoy  
Hah,

What,  
What

Some are of cursinge, as,

Malheur,  
sur vous  
Scribes &  
Pharisees  
Hypocrites

Woe  
vpon you  
Scribes and  
Pharises  
Hypocrites

## Finis Secundi Libri.



2117



38  
Of the eyght partes  
L'autheur aux lecteurs

*pour avertissement*

SONNET

**D**ire Sy ay( Quoy qu' usage on en face )  
N'est point parlé en courtois, & bien nay:  
Bien seant n'est aussy, dire, non ay:  
Sauf vótre honneur, ou bien sauf vótre grace  
Seroient trouuez de trop meilleure grace.  
Je ne l'ay fait, est trop desordonné  
Padonnez moy, seroit mieux ordonné:  
Car grand' fureur donc parolle efface  
Nous l'stions, Nous y pensons fant dire,  
Non l'stions, On ne S'en fait que rire  
Ne l'y pensons, Tout cela est repris  
Les bons françois ne parlent point ainssy  
Aucunement pris ne doit estre aussy.  
Petit, pour Pen, Ny peu pour petit pris.

FINIS.

## *The third parte*



Haue tolde you sufficientlie of the pronouncing of the letters & also of the eght partes of speech. But it is not enough to knowe it, if you lack the meanes how to order the same.

Therefore I shall desire you to note and remember wel these smal rules very nedeful and necessarie.

**T**he Antecedent gouerneth the Relatiue, and they do agree in Case, Gender, and Number.

**I**n lyke maner doth agree the Substantiue with the adiectiue.

**M**anye nominatiue cases of the singular number wil haue a verbe of the plurall number, as,

Mon pere,

My father

Ma mere

My mother

Mon frere

My brother,

Ta Soeur &

Thy sister and

Ton cousin,

thy cosen

Sont venuz

are come

voir nostre

to visyte our

Academie

vniversity,

**W**hen two Substantiues come together without any other worde betwene them, the later ought to be the Genitiue case, as,

La ver

# The order

La vertu  
de Dieu  
suscite  
dilection  
entre les  
fils D'Adam

The vertue  
of God  
reasceth by  
Dilection  
amonge the  
sonnes of Adam,

**C** The French men do make þ Accusatiue pro-  
nowne to goe befoze the verbe, wher the English mē  
do make it to follow the same, as,

Je vous prie

I pray you

**C** The aduerbe commynge in the sentence with  
the verbe ought to be construed next vnto the verbe  
eþther going befoze oꝝ comming after, as,

Je ne peux  
veritablement  
parler de  
cela

I cannot  
verily  
speake of  
that

**C** The verbe will haue most commonly two Ne-  
gatiues foꝝ to make one negatiue the one of theym  
Negatiues goinge befoze the verbe, and the other  
comminge after it eþther beynge expresseed oꝝ vnder-  
stode, beynge euer these two negatiues,

Point,  
oꝝ pas,

Not oꝝ not

Not oꝝ no

set after the verbe and neuer befoze it, as,

Je n'ay point d'ennemis

I haue no enemies

Two



¶ Two negatives comming together eyther before or after or without the verbe, ought to bee construed in the sentence, but for one onely negative, as

Les ydolles  
& leurs ador-  
rateurs periront &  
non pas le  
vray dieu.  
ny les  
adorateurs.

The Idolles,  
and theyr wor-  
shippers shal perish &  
not the  
true God  
neither his  
worshippers.

¶ One onely negative being set in a sentence before the verbe without any other negative comming after it, eyther being expressed or vnderstanded, muste be construed for an affirmative, as.

Le paure  
content est,  
Plus riche  
que ne sont  
les auares

The poore  
being content  
is more rich  
then the coue-  
cous be

¶ Many Substantiues of the singular number wil haue an Adiectiue of the plural, as.

Le Lion  
L'ours, &  
Le Thoreas

The Lion  
The Beare and  
The Bull

sont

# The order

font foris

are stronge

**T** Many Substantyues beynge eyther of the singular or of the plurall number, wil agree with an discrete plurall, it so be that the first Substantiue order be of the masculine gender, as,

Le Soleil  
La Lune,  
& les estoilles  
sont beaux,

The Sunne  
The Moone,  
The starres,  
are fayre

**T**he, beynge a pronowne demonstratyue is commonly set before eyther a Nowne, Pronowne, or Participle which be of the Masculyne, and is englished, The

## Example

Le Roy,  
Le vostre,  
Le parlant

The King  
Your  
The speakinge

**T**he, beynge a pronowne Relatyue is englished Ye, when it speaketh of a thing hauing no life, as,

Mon lieure,  
estoit icy.

My booke,  
was heres

mais

mais ie ne  
le voy plus

But I see  
it no more.

¶ But when Le, is a Relatyue speakinge of  
a Iquely theng, then it is Englished He or Him.

## Example.

Tu as veu  
le Roy, &  
ie desire de  
le voir

Thou hast sene,  
the Kinge and  
I desire to  
see hym.

¶ Tour, is an Adiectyue applyed to the Masculine  
gender, and is englished,  
All, or Eury, as,

Tout homme

Euery man.

¶ Toute, is an Adiectyue applyed to the Feminine  
gender, and is Englished All or Eury,

## Example

Toute,  
femme

Euery  
woman

Mon  
Ton,  
Son,

¶ are pronowues applyed, to the masculine  
gender which are Englished,

My.

Thine



# The order

**Myne, oz mye**  
**Thene, oz the,**  
**His,**

## Example

**Mon homme,**  
**Ton pied,**  
**Son bonnet**

**My man**  
**Thy foote**  
**Thy cappe**

**¶** They are also applyed to the feminine gender in those wordes onely which do begin with a bowell.

## Example

**Mon ame,**  
**Ton espée**  
**Son Oye**

**My soule**  
**Thy sworde.**  
**His Goose.**

**Ma**  
**Ta**  
**Sa**

**My, oz myne**  
**Thy oz thene**  
**His,**

are Pronounes seruyng to the feminine gender

## Example.

**Ma main**  
**Ta testa**  
**Sa pomme,**

**My hande**  
**Thy head.**  
**His appell**

**En,** is a preposition applied to both genders, as,

**En**

En luy,  
En elle

In him  
In hir

¶ Plus, is an Adiectiue seruyng to both genders,  
and is englished more,

Example.

Plus,	{	Beau Belle Beaux Belles	}	More faire.
-------	---	----------------------------------	---	-------------

¶ Tres is an adiectiue Indifferently applyed to  
both genders and both numbers beyng englished,  
Most or very,

Example,

Ma, Tres bon	Uery good or most good.
Fe, Tres bonne,	Uery good, or most good.
Mas, Tres bons,	Uery good, or most good.
Fe Tres bonnes	Uery good, or most good.

De, is a preposition seruyng to the Ablatiue case ]  
in both numbers, and is englished, Of, or from,

Example,

De, mon Pere,	Of, or from, my Father
De, tes Freres,	Of, or from thy Brethren.
De, ma Merc	Of or from, my mother,
De, ses, Socurs	Of or from his Sisters,
	My. Du

# The order

**Du.** Is a preposition seruyng both to the Genitive and to the Ablative Cases in the Singular number and to the masculine gender onely, beinge Englished Of the, or from the, as,

Du Roy,

Of the or from the King

**Des.** Is a Preposition seruing to the Genitive and to the Ablative cases, in the Plural number onely both for the masculine gender, and the Feminine, and is euer Englished, Of the, or from the.

## Example

Des Hommes,  
Des Femmes

Of the or from the men,  
Of the, or from the women.

**A.** Is a preposition englished to, or at, which serueth to the Dative case in both numbers and genders,

## Example.

A moy  
A Eux,  
A Elle  
A Icelles

To me,  
To them,  
To hir.  
To them.

A Lon-



A Londres

At London.

**Au**, Is a preposition Englished, at the, or to the, which is applied to the Dative case singular for the Masculine gender onely.

**Example**

Au Roy

To the kinge,

Au commandement du

At the

Roy,

Kinges commandement.

**Aux**, Is a Preposition applyed to the Dative case for both genders in the Plurall number onely, and is Englished, To the, or in the

**Example.**

Aux hommes

To the men,

Aux femmes.

To the women.

Aux Exemples

In the Examples

**Es**, is a Preposition serving to the Dative case, and sometimes to the Accusative in both genders, and in the Plurall Number onely: Being Englished, to the, whē it serveth to the Dative case: and being Englished In the, or into the, when it is applyed to the accusative case.

**Example.**

Es

Es

Es hommes,  
Es maisons.

To the man.  
Into the houses,

Vn, is an Adiectiue Singular seruinge to the Masculine gender for the Nominatiue and for the Accusatiue cases, and is Englished, One, an, or a,

Example.

Vn Dieu  
Vn estate  
Vn champ,

One God,  
An estate  
A field

Vne, is an Adiectiue singular seruinge to the feminine gender which is Englished, One, An, or A.

Example.

Vne Nuée  
Vne pomme  
Vne Poire

One cloude,  
An apple  
A peare

Nôstre  
Vostre,  
Leur,

Our  
Your.  
Their or them

are pronowues applyed to both genders, in singular number onelpe,

Example

Nôtre amy,  
Nôtre eglise,

Our frend,  
Our Church,

Votre

Votre Pere,  
 Votre Espée  
 Leur pied  
 Leur Teste,  
 Je leur ay dit  
 Ce,  
 Cet,  
 Ceuuy,  
 Ceuuy-cy,  
 Celuy  
 Iceuluy,

Your Father,  
 Your Sword  
 Their fote  
 Their heade,  
 I told them  
 That of this,  
 This, of that.  
 This of that  
 This same  
 He of him,  
 The same, of he,

are pronowues applyed to the masculine gender in the singular number, onely: Ce, Being euer set before the words beginning with a Consonant, and this Pronowne Cet, going before the words which do beginne with a bowel

### Example

Ce pouilleux  
 Cet homme  
 Ceuuy apostre  
 Judas

That, of this, lowyse.  
 This, that man,  
 That apostle  
 Judas,

Ceuuy  
 n'est pas  
 celuy qui  
 a fait le  
 mal: Mais

This same  
 is not  
 he that  
 hath done the faulte  
 But

la me



la memoire  
d'Iceluy  
demeurera,  
à Iamaie

the remembrance  
of the same  
shal remayne  
for all euer.

Se,

Hym oz hir,  
Him selfe oz hir selfe,

Luy,

Vnto hym.oz vnto, hir,

are pronounes seruyng to both Genders in re-  
herlinge the thinge spoken of before,

Example,

Ic luy  
diray,  
Elle s'estoit,  
mise en bon  
poynt,

I will  
tell him oz hir,  
She had  
put hir selfe in  
a good estate

II, Beyng set before the verbe when it speaketh of  
any lyuing thing, ought to be Englyshed. He, as,

Absolon n'eut  
Ion second en  
beauté: Mais  
il fut mechant

Absolon had  
not his second  
in beauty: But  
he was wicked.

¶ II, seruyng to the verbe in the rehersall of any  
thyng not hauing lyfe, must be englyshed yt.

Example.

Il est vray  
que le vin est  
bon: Mais,  
Il est offencible.

It is true  
that the wyne  
is good. But  
it is hurtful.

Mes,  
Tes  
Ses,  
Les,

Mye or myne,  
Thy or thyne  
His or hirs  
The

are Pronounes applyed to both genders in the  
plurall number onelye.

### Example

Mes amis  
Mes soeurs,  
Tes pieds  
Tes chausses  
Les biens  
Les Pierres,  
Soy,

My frendes,  
My sisters,  
Thy feete,  
Thy hosen  
The goodes  
The stones.  
Him, his, or hirs

and al his compoundes are Pronounes applyed to  
both genders in the Singular number onelye.

### Example.

L'homme,  
sans dieu  
n'a autre,  
amy que

The man.  
without god  
hath none other  
frend but

soy

# The order

soy,  
Elle est  
reueue,  
à soy.

himselfe.  
She is come  
agayne to  
hir selfe.

Moy  
Toy,

Me or I,  
The or thou,

are pronowues seruyng to both Genders in the  
Singular number onely

## Example,

Helas,  
c'est fait  
de moy,  
moy femme  
peux vain-  
cre vn  
homme.  
De toy  
bon dieu  
C'est par,  
toy femme

Alas, it  
is done  
of me.  
I beinge a  
Woman may  
banquish  
a man.  
Of thee  
good god  
It is through  
the woman

Me  
Te  
Tu  
Je

Me, or I  
Thee  
Thou,  
I

are Pronowues applyed to both genders in the  
singular number onely.

## Example

Je me



Je me repen.  
Je ie tien  
bien  
Tu es mien

I repented me.  
I holde the  
wel  
Thou art mine.

¶ Que asking a question, and also answering to  
a question is englished. vwhat:

Example.

Que voulez  
vous auoir?

What will  
you haue?

Que ie veux?

What I will?

¶ Que, Being an aduerbe of Interrogation,  
must be englished V Why

Que n'avez  
vous écrit?

why haue  
you not wrytten

Que, Being an aduerbe of quantity, or a conunction  
on exceptue wilbe englished, But

Example.

Je n'en ay  
eu que peu  
Nul n'a esté  
icy que moy

I haue had  
of it but a little  
no body hath bene  
here but I.

¶ Que, Being an aduerbe of comparison without  
a question ought to be Englished As.

Example

Example,

Il est aussy  
docte  
que toy

He is as  
learned  
as thou art,

**¶ Que,** Beynge an aduerbe of Comparison,  
askinge a question, or els aunsweringe to the same  
in shewing any thyng, is englished Then

Example.

Est Pierro  
meilleur  
que Ieant  
Ie ne say  
syl'vn est  
meilleur  
que l'autre  
Il y a icy  
plus de  
folz que  
Ie ne pensoye

Is Peter  
better  
then Iohn?  
I cannot tel,  
If the one is  
better  
then the other,  
here be  
more  
foles then  
I thought,

**¶ Que,** Beyng a pronowne Relatiue shewing  
possession will be englished, That,

Example.

Tout ce que  
I'ay est tien

All that I  
haue is thine

Que

¶ Que being set for Combien is englished  
Howmuch, or what, or how many, Example,

Que vous  
donneray ie?

How much shal

Quis vous  
couste cecy?

I geue you?

Que me  
donnerez

What cost

vous de  
pommes  
au denier?

you this?

How many

appels

wil you

geue me

for a penny?

¶ Que being a Pronowine Relatiue without  
possession, is englished, Which, or that,

## Example

Ie n'ay prins  
garde à ce  
que tu as dit

I haue  
geuen no hede to that  
which thou hast sayd.

¶ Que, Being set in a sentence eyther before or  
after the coniunction, Sy. must be Englished, that,  
and in like maner being set with a Coniunction of  
wysshing,

## Example,

Ie vous suis,  
tant obligé  
Que sy l'auoye  
sacrifié ma

I am so  
much bound vnto you  
that if I  
had sacrificed



# The order

vle en vòtre  
service le  
ne pen seroye  
encor vous  
auor assez  
suffisamment  
satisfait : Si  
que le vous  
demeureray  
redevable  
à iamais.

Je prie dieu  
que l'ay aille

my lyfe in your  
seruice I would  
not thynke  
to haue yet  
sufficientlye  
enough  
satisfied  
so that I shall  
remayne vnto you  
debtoure,  
for all euer.  
I pray god  
that I may goe thether,

**T**he sayd, Que, comming before or following  
after any other Coniunction is also Englished,  
That

Que Speaking of a nominatiue case, is Englished  
V Which, V Who, or That

Example,

Qui de ces  
deux a fait  
cela?

Qui vous  
vendit ce  
liure?

Celuy qui,  
l'a fait  
est mauuais

Which of them  
two hath done  
that?

Who solde  
you this  
booke?

He that hath  
done it  
is naught,

Qui

# Of Construction. 94

**¶** Qui Being spoken in the genitive case must be  
VVhom or vvhose,

## Example.

De qui eues  
vous cecy?  
De qui est  
cette ceinture?

Of whom had  
you this?  
Whose girdle  
is this?

Qui, Being in the dative case must be Englished  
VVhom.

## Example

A qui par-  
lastes vous  
hier?

To whom did  
you speake  
yesterday?

**¶** Qui being spoken in the Accusative case is  
englished VVhom.

## Example.

Qui aimez  
vous?

Whom  
do you love?

Qui, Being in the ablative case, is englished VVh<sup>o</sup>

## Example.

Avec qui est il

With whom is he gone

# The order

**Allet**  
**Ceste**

**Gone.**  
**This or that,**

**I**s a Pronotone applyed to the feminine gender, in the singular number onely: The whiche when it reherfeth a thing, that is nigh or presente muste be Englished, **This.**

**Ceste main**  
**a écrit ce liure**

**This hand**  
**hath wrytten this boke**

**¶** When the sayd Pronotone Ceste, reherfeth the thing that is far of, it must then bee Englished, **That**

## Example

**Ceste**  
**année en**  
**la quelle**  
**le bled**  
**sur cy**  
**chec**

**That**  
**yeare in the**  
**which**  
**the corne**  
**was so**  
**deare**

**¶** Ou, Beyng an Aduerbe of Place (whiche is knownen when ther is an accent vppon the V) must be Englished, where, whether, or whence.

## Example

**On**



Où est  
ton coeur?

Où vas tu?

D'où

viens tu?

Where is

thy hart?

Whether goest thou?

Whence

comonest thou?

Ou, Being a Coniunction disiunctiue, hath neuer an accent vppon the V, and is Englished, Either. and Or,

## Example.

Il est ou mien,

ou tien.

It is eyther myne

or thyne.

¶ Bien. Being a coniunction of shewing, must be englished, Through,

## Example

Tel mal

m' est

aduenu

bien que

i' en face

peu de

conte.

Such myschaunce

is happened

vnto me

though I

make smal

accompt

therof.

¶ Bien, being a Coniunction disiunctiue gettyngs liberty to chose one of two thyngs, must be englished Ells,

## Example

¶

¶

# The order

Pren pour  
toy ceste cy  
ou bien  
ceste là :

Take thou for  
thee this same:  
or els  
that same.

**Bien** being an aduerbe of Comparison, must bee  
englished, V Vcl,

## Example

C'est bien  
fait.

It is wel  
done.

**Bien**, being a nowre substantiue must be englished, good:

## Example

I'en'ay  
nul bien,  
que par  
la grace  
de Dieu

I haue  
no goodes,  
but by  
the grace  
of God,

**Bien** being a nowne, adiectiue of comparison  
ought to be englished Very

## Example,

La puissance  
de Dieu est  
bien grand,

The power  
of God is  
very great.

Bien

Bien, Being a nowne adiective without comparison must be englished Good.

Example

Pierre est  
homme de  
bien.

Peter is  
a good  
man.

Cy, &  
Icy, or  
Ça.

Here or hether.

are aduerbes signifying, place, to shew where one must come. and where one thing is,

Example.

Mon pere  
a esté icy  
Tenez vous  
cyprez de  
moy.  
Venez Çà.

My father  
hath bene here,  
Tarry  
here by  
me.  
Come hether.

Tel, is a nowne adiective applied to the masculine gender and is englished Such.

Example.

Ie ne le  
prenois  
pas pour  
estre vn tel homme.

I toke  
hym not  
to be  
such a man.



## The order

**Telle**, is a nowne adiectyue applyed to the feminine gender which is englished, **Such**,

### Example.

**Telle** que  
la vie est  
zelle est  
la fin.

**Such** as  
the lyfe is,  
such is  
the ende.

**Fort**, being a nowne adiectyue is englished **Strong**,

### Example

**Sampson** fut  
vn fort  
homme

**Sampson** was  
a stronge  
man.

**¶** **Fort** being set before an adiectyue to shew his qualite, must be Englished, **very**.

### Example.

**Je** suis venu  
en fort bon  
temps

**I** am come  
in a very good  
season.

**¶** **Fort**, being an aduerbe of Quantity is englished **Much**, or **Many**,

### Example

**Car**

Cet enfant  
est fort  
creu  
Il a fort  
assemblé  
d'écus  
ceste année

This chylde  
is muche  
growen.  
He hath gathe-  
red many  
crownes  
this yere.

¶ Combien, beinge an aduerbe of Quantity must  
be englished How, How much or how many:

## Example,

Combien	How
vendés vous	tel you
ce bonnet?	this capper?
Combien	How much
voulez vous	will you
auoir?	haue?
Combien	How many
aurez vous	men shall
d'hommes?	you haue?

Combien Being a Coniunction shewing that that  
which we say byngeth no hinder aunce, must be En-  
glished, Though, Although, or Howbeit,

## Example

Combien	Though .
	qu'il

# The order

qu'il ne  
soit tel  
qu'il se  
dit.

he be not  
such as  
he calleth  
himselfe.

On, & Se, are articles prepositiues which be sette before the verbes impersonalles in y passiue voyce and in the actiue voyce also: And when they be set before the actiue voyce, it causeth the same actiue to be englished in the passiue signification. Beyng, expounded in english, It, one, or men,

## Example

On dit qu'on  
aime: Mais  
on iuge de  
ce qu'on  
n'a veu.  
Il s'est  
veu tout  
autre qu'il  
ne se void  
maintenant:

It is sayd that  
one loued: But  
men do iudge  
of that which  
hath not bene scene.  
He hath bene  
scene altogether  
other then  
men do se him  
now a dayes.

**C** The maner of Trees be of the masculine gender.

Except,

La vigne  
Vne coudre

The vine tree  
A sylberd tree,

Vne



Vne Aune  
Vne epine  
La ronce

An Elm tree  
A thorne  
The bymble tree.

Which be of the feminine gender.

All manner of fructes are of the feminine gender, except,

Vn citron  
Vn coin  
Vn melon  
Le loucombre  
Le limon  
Le Suctin  
Vn pompon

A pome cytron,  
A Quince,  
A mellon,  
The cucumber,  
The lemon.  
The swete mellion  
A pompon.

Which be of the masculine gender.

All names of fyshes bee of the masculine gender, Except

Vne Anguille  
Vne aloze  
Vne creuette  
Vue seiche  
Vne Raye  
Vne plis  
Vne sole  
Vne dorée  
Vne lamproy

An Cele,  
A shadde.  
A shrimp  
A cuttelle,  
A thornebacke,  
A piasse,  
A solle,  
A dorre  
A lamproy,

Vne viure,  
Vne loche  
Vne perche  
Vne trouite  
La mourue

A viuer.  
A loche.  
A perch.  
A trouite  
The codde,

Which be of the feminine gender.

All maner of Seedes and Graines are of the feminine gender, except,

Le froment  
Le senéue  
Le seigle  
Le pois  
L'orge

The wheate  
The mustardsede  
The rye  
The pease  
The barlye.

Which be of the masculine gender.

Names of Byrdes: some be of the masculine gender, as,

Le coq  
Le canard  
Le malard  
Le paon  
Le gautier  
Le linot  
Le coq d'inde

The cocke,  
The ducke.  
The mallarde,  
The peacocke  
The gander  
The lynnet,  
The Turkey cocke.

Some be of the feminine, as,

La Pou

La poule  
La Linotte  
Lapaonne  
La boure,  
L'oye

The henne  
The she lynnet,  
The peahenne  
The she mallard,  
The goose,

Some be of the Epicene gender, as,

Le corbeau  
La corneille  
Le cine  
La pie  
Le moiffon  
Vn étourneau,  
Vne allonette  
Vn caille  
Vne videcoq  
Vne perdrix,  
Vn merle  
Vne mauue  
Vn perroquet  
Vn papegay  
Vn rossignol  
Vn hibou or Chatuan  
Vne cauerre  
Vne caue  
Vne chouette  
Vne grue  
Vne cigoine  
Vn faucon  
Vn tiercelet

The rauen  
The crowe.  
The swanne  
The magpie  
The sparrow  
A blacke burde,  
A lark,  
A quayle,  
A woodcock  
A partridge  
A sterling.  
A sea ppe  
A parret  
A popinay  
A nightingale,  
An Oule;

} A daw.

A crane  
A storke  
A faulcon  
A tersell

Vne



# The order

Vn sacre  
Vn eperuier  
Vn emerillon  
Vne crasserelle  
Vn haubercan

A sakre.  
A sparhawk,  
A merlion,  
A cresell,  
A hobbpe.

## Names of foure footed beastes Some be of the masculigne gender, as

Le lyon  
Le loup  
Le regnard  
Le thaurcau  
Le beuf  
Le rat,  
Le verot  
Le ver  
Le verrat  
Le chien  
Le chat

The lyon  
The wolfe  
The foxe.  
The But,  
The Oxe.  
The rat

The boze

The dogge  
The catte

## Some be of the feminine, as,

La Lionne  
La louue,  
La vache  
La genisse  
La truie  
La Rate  
La chienne

The she Lyon  
The she wolfe  
The Cowe  
The heaffer  
The Sowe,  
The she ratte  
The bytche,

La chatte

The she catte

Some be of the Epicene gender, as,

Vn Sanglier

A wylde boze

Vn Veau

A calfe,

Vn agneau

A lambe,

Vne panthere

A Panther

Vn Elephant

An Otthant,

Vn dromadere

A dromadare,

Vne once

An ounce

Vne licorne

A vnicozne,

All crepinge thinges are of the Epicene Gender,  
being vnder one onely article both kyndes vnder-  
stande, as,

Lever

The womne

Le dragon

The dragon

Vn Aspic,

An aspicke,

Vne grenouille

A frogge

Vne creupauld

A toade

La Couleure

The snake,

There is also to be excepted

Le Serpent

The Serpent,

Le Lezarde

The lyzarde

Which are taken for the masculyne kind.

There

# The order

There is also to be excepted

La serpente  
La lezarde,

The she serpene  
The she lezarde

Which are taken for the feminyne kinde

**C** Comme beyng set in the sentence in stead of  
Comment, is an aduerbe of askinge, and is Engli-  
shed how?

Example,

Comme  
feray ie ?

How shal  
I doe?

Comme, beyng an aduerbe of Lickenesse, is Engli-  
shed Lyke, or As

Example .

Il est fait,  
comme vous.  
Il vous sera  
fait comme  
à moy .

He is made  
like your self.  
It shal be done  
to you as  
vnto your selfe.

Comme, beyng a coniunctiue causall is englished  
As

Example

Il s'est  
porté comme  
il auoit promis

He hath  
behaued himselfe  
as he had promised.

De beyng an article prepositiue to the Infinitiue  
mode of the verbes in the actiue voyce must be en-  
glished, To

Exam



## Example.

J'ay prie  
mes amis  
de faire pour moy.

I prayed  
my frendes  
to do for me.

**¶** Quoy, beyng set in the sentence for Combien is  
Englised, Though or Albeyt,

## Example,

Quoy qu'il  
eust tous  
les biens  
du monde  
il n'en seroit  
meilleur  
aux pources,

Though he  
had all  
the goodes  
in the worlde  
he would not  
be the better  
to the pooze.

**¶** Quoy Beyng a pronowne Interrogatiue muste  
be englised, V What,

## Example

Quoy voulez vous le nier? What wilt you denie it?

**¶** Quoy beyng a pronowne relatiue must be Englis-  
hed, The vvhich thinge, or vvhath thinge soeuer.

## Example,

Aiez le soin  
de mes  
affaires  
quoy faisant  
vous augmens  
terez ma  
bonne affec  
tion enuers,  
vous.

Quoy qu'il  
en auienne  
il sera fait.

Quoy, Being set after a preposition must be en  
glished V Which, vwhere, or there,

Example,

Ie l'ay fait:  
mais contre  
mon gré  
en quoy  
toutelfois  
ie confesse  
auoir lour  
dement failly

Take you the care  
of my  
affaires:  
The which thing  
doyng you shal  
encrease my  
good will  
towardses  
you,

What thinge  
it may chaunce  
thereof it shalbe done.

I haue done it:  
but against  
my will,  
in which  
notwithstandinge  
I do confesse  
to haue  
greatlye erred

Les larons sunt penduz,  
parquoy il  
n'est bon  
de dérober

The theues are hanged  
therefore it  
is not good  
to steale,

¶ Many substantiues singular will agre with a  
verbe singular of the most worthy gender. Example

Le Soleil

Le Soleil,  
& la lune  
fut obscurcy  
de la fumée  
du puits

The Sunne  
and the Moone  
was darkened  
of the smoke  
of the well

**C** Here, Fut obscurcy, whiche is a verbe singular applyed vnto the Masculine gender onelye, doth agree with Le Soleil and with La lune, which be of diuers genders, because only that Le Soleil, (which is of the masculine gender, and more worthy the La lune) is set the first in the sentence.

The Antecedent, being of the Plurall number, will agree with a Relatiue of the singular yf ther be a verbe of the singular number set betwene them.

## Example

La cause  
en est  
noz pechez

The cause  
thereof is  
our Sinnes.

**C** Here Pechez, which is the antecedent agreeth with his relatiue, La cause,, the which is gouerned by the verbe. Est,

The



# The order

**T**he verbe eyther in byddinge, oz els in askin  
a question wil be set after his article.

## Example.

As tu fait  
cela?

Fay le toy  
mesme.

Hast thou done  
that?

Do it thy  
selfe.

**T**he verbe wil haue most cōmonly two Pro-  
nōwnes, eyther going together, oz els the one com-  
minge before the verbe, and the other followinge the  
same,

## Example.

Comme vous  
portez vous?

Vous vous  
en yrez quand  
vous voudrez.

How do  
you?

You shal go  
your way  
when you wil.



# THE FOURTHE 103

part, cōteining the French  
Poeme.



I hath bene shewed vnto you,  
howe to pronounce the French  
tounge, and also howe to practise  
the same, both in the knowing of  
the eght partes of speache and in  
the construing of the same. Nowe  
I remayne behind to teach you the order and ma-  
kinge of verses, of the French men in their owne  
tounge: the which (through your paciencies) I do  
purpose to shew you in these few rules.

Note therfore that the order of versifying of  
the French men in their owne language consisteth  
in fixe cheefest pointes,

To witt.

Forme, or qualitie,

Bynde.

Quantitie.

Rithme, or colour

Quadrature or Ceasure and figure

The forme is deuoyded in sundry names, to witt, in

Chant Roial

Ballade,

Sonner,

# The frenche poeme.

Sonner.  
Rondeau,  
Dixain,  
Epistre,  
Huitain,  
Ode  
Triolet,  
Sixain,  
Quatrain,  
Distique.

And many other, which I do here omitte for breuit  
ty sake: because they be vsed but seldom.

**T**he Chant Royal is made of fyue bzaunches &  
one halfe bzaunch, whiche is called of the French-  
men Enuoy, and the last Verse of the fyrste bzaunche  
maketh (in a perfect sence) the conclud of euery other  
bzaunch and of the halfe bzaunche, beyng the laste  
Verse, called of the sayd Frenchmen Refrain

**E**che bzaunch is made of xi. verses and of fyue co-  
loures beyng the first and thyrde meters of one colou-  
re the second and fourth of an other, the fyfte and  
the sixte of an other, & the nynthe and the eleuenthe  
of the other.

**T**he Enuoy is made sometymes of seven meters  
and sometymes of fyue: beyng of seven it is formed  
of thre colours, To wit

**T**he



The fyrst and second of one, the thirde, fourth & sixt  
of an other, and the seyth and seuneth of an other.

When the Enuoy is made of true meters, it  
is formed of two coloures. being the fyrst, second &  
fourth of one couloure, and the thirde and fyfte of  
the other. as it appereth by the exāple followinge.

## Chant Roial.

**Q**ui aime Dieu, son regne & son Empire,  
Rien desirer ne doit qu'à son honneur.  
Et touteffois l'homme touiurs aspire  
A son bien propre, à son aise, & bon heur,  
Sans auiser sy point contemne ou blesse  
Enses desirs, la diuine noblesse.  
L'a plus grande part appete grand auoir &  
La moindre part, souhaite grand scauoir:  
L'autre desire estre exempt de blasme:  
Et l'autre quier (voulant mieux se pouruoir)  
Santé au corps, & paradix à l'ame,

**C**es deux souhaits contraires on peut dire,  
Comme la blanche & la noire couleur:  
Car Iesus Christ ne promet par son dire  
Cesbas aux ciens, Qu'ennemy, Peine & douleur  
Et d'autre part (Repondez moy) Qui est ce  
Qui sans mourir aux Cieux aura lieffe?  
Nul pour certain', Or faut il conceuoir.

# The frenche poeme.

Que mort ne peut sy bien nous decenoir,  
Que de douleur ne sentions quelque drame,  
Par ainsy semble impossible d'auoir  
Santé au corps, & Paradix à Lame,

**D**Ouce santé mainte amertume attire,  
Et peine au corps est à l'ame douceur:  
Les bien heureux qui ont souffert martire,  
De ce nous font remoinage tout seur.  
Et syl' horame est quelque tems sans detresse,  
Sa propre chair sera de luy maistresse,  
Et sur la mort fera son ame asseoir,  
Sy quelque ennuy ne vient ramenteuoir  
Le poure humain, D'inuoquer dieu qui clame  
En luy disant, homme pense tu veoir  
Santé au corps, & Paradix à l'ame

**O** Donques homme en qui santé enpire,  
Croy que ton mal d'un plus grand est vincueur:  
Sy tu sentois de tous les maux le pire,  
Tu sentirois Enfer dedens ton coeur:  
Mais dieu tout bon, sentir sans plus te laisse  
Tes petits maux, Sachant que ta foiblesse  
Ne pourroit pas un grand mal perceuoir,  
Et qu'aussy tost que de l'apperceuoir  
Tu perirois comme paille en la flamme,  
Sans nul espoir de Iamais receuoir  
Santé au corps, & paradix à l'ame,

**C**ertes plustost vn bon pere desre  
 Son filz blessé, que meurtrier, ou lurenr  
 Mesme de verge il le blesse & descire,  
 Afin qu'il n'entre en sy lourde fureur  
 Aussi quand dieu pere celeste oppresse  
 Ses chers enfans. Sa grand bonté expresse,  
 Fait lors sur eux eau de grace pluoir  
 A ce qu'Enfer enfin ne les enflamme:  
 Lors reseruant (outre l'humain deuoir)  
 Santé au corps, & paradix à l'ame.

## Enuoy.

**P**Prince roial, quand dieu par son pouuoir  
 Fera les Cieux, & la Terre mouoir,  
 Et que les corps sortiront de la lame:  
 Nous aurons lors ce bien, C'est assauoir  
 Santé au corps, & Paradix à l'ame.

**B**Alade is made of thre Branches, & of one  
 Enuoy makinge the last, meter of e<sup>ch</sup> branch  
 the conclusion of ech other branch and of the Enuoy  
 also, beynge eche Branch made of eyght meeters  
 and somtymes of Ten (but seldom) and the Enuoy  
 is made most commonly of four meeters and, some  
 tymes of seuen.

**B**eyng the branch of Eyght meeters it must  
 be of thre collours: and the Enuoy of two, to wit, in  
 eche



ech braunch, the first and thyrde meters of one colour, p 2.4 5. and Seuenth of an other, and the sixte and eyght of the other.

¶ And the Envoy the fyrst and fourth meters, are of one colour, and the seconde and thyrde of an other

as it appeareth by the example  
followinge,

## Balade.

**L'**homme non conceu fait de grace,  
Contamina par Iniustice  
(Cultiuant grain de Mort, & Vice)  
La terre & toute humaine race:  
Mais le conceu, non fait efface  
Ce grain mortel, (Comme propice)  
Faisant qu'au lieu du malesice,  
Iustice cede où suruiuent grace.

Le buissonneur plain de falace,  
Feit le membru (par sa malice)  
Decliner du sien saient office,  
Pour tenir son inique trace:  
Mais l'homme Dieu brisa l'audace,  
Du Siflant, & de son complice  
Faisant que par tel benefice,  
Iustice cede où suruiuent Grace :

L'homme

**L'**homme premier en ceste basse  
 Fait excellent de L'inmondice,  
 Par conceil faux & Infelice  
 Feit que Ça bas la Sombre eut place:  
 L'homme second duquel la face  
 Decouvre tout, (comme est notée)  
 A fait que par sa grand Iustice,  
 Iustice cede où suruiuent grace.

## Enuoy.

**P**Rince en Adam Mort nous menace  
 De son dard, & mortel suplice  
 Et Christ fait qu'en sainte pollice  
 Iustice cede ou suruiuent Grace.

**S**onnet is made of fourtene meeters. and of fyue  
 coloures, bepng the fyrst, thyrde, sixt and epght mee-  
 ters of one coloure, the second, fourth, fyft, and se-  
 uenth of an other coloure, the nyynth and tenth of an  
 other, and the twelfth and thirtenth of the other, as  
 it appeareth by the example following,

## Sonnet

**L**e doré barbelu, Le faucheur, L'equitable  
 Te donnent l'un fiance & l'esprit aguise

L'autre

L'autre graue terend, pensif, bien auisé,  
 Riche le tiers te monstre, & sur tous amiable  
 Le chesnu filz du Ciel, seul te rend venerable  
 Et le clair radieux les liqueurs a puisé  
 Au mont deux fois bossu dont t'aintronise  
 Tel te rendant que nul n'est à toy comparable  
 D'or & Possessions le celeste Idean  
 T'a Gabas decoré, plus, cel Dodonean,  
 De grace & maiesté te pouruoit, & decore  
 Et ne manque en toy plus que l'immortalité  
 Pour te faire florir en toute éternité  
 Non, Il ne manque rien, tu l'as & plus encors.

Although this Sonnet followeth not altogether  
 the order a haue describ'd, yet neuertheless because  
 it is muche vsed I haue set it here for an Example.

**R**ondeau is made of xiiii meters. Of a Braunch  
 and a halfe, and of two colours.

**T**he braunch is made of eight meters being  
 the first, seconde, fiftie, sixt, and seuenth of one co  
 loure, and the thirde fourth and eighth, of the other  
 colour.

**T**he halfe braunch is made of fyue meters  
 being the first, second, and fiftie meter of one colour  
 and the third & fourth meters of the other colour,  
 euer the first clause of the first meter makinge con  
 clusion



cluston both of the braunch and of the halfe brachy  
at it appeareth by the example followinge,

## Rondeau.

**I** E n'en suis plus de l'ordre saint françois  
Et ne say pas que i'auris plus i'en sçavoir  
Car ma neruée est ores argenteuse,  
Et si sera tousiours pecunieuse  
Comme ie crøye, S'autrement, i'en pensois,  
Ie ne voudroye en dire ain sy, ain çois  
Mal contenté, diroy, Adieu nombreux.

Ie n'en suis plus,

Mais sy encor L'osse som que perçois,  
Maintient sa bosse ain sy que l'aperçois,  
L'enfant Layent hardie audacieuse,  
Qu'eleue heureux, la froide persuen se)  
Diray contents, Adieu mineurs françois.

Ie n'en suis plus

**D**ixain is made of Tenne meters and of four  
colours, beyng the first and thyrde meters of  
one coloure, & 2. 4. and 5 meters of an other coloure,  
The Sixt Seueneth and nynt meters of the thyrde  
coloure

# The french poeme,

coloure, and the eyght and tenth meters of the other  
as it appeareth by the example  
following.

## Dixain.

**D**Edens le clos d'un iardin florissant,  
Entre autres fleurs voy une rose blanche,  
Que ie serois sur toutes choisissant,  
Sy de choisir i'auoy liberte Franche,  
Dieu gard sans fin le rosier, & la branche,  
Dont est sortie une tant belle rose:  
Dieu gard la main qui pour croistre l'arrouse:  
Dieu garde aussi la tant excellent clos:  
Dieu face en moy estre l'amour enclose,  
A peine d'estre en son amour enclose.

**H**Vitain is made of eyght meeters at the discre-  
tion of Quantity hauing thre colours, the first  
and third meeters beyng of one coloure, and the se-  
cond fourth fyfte and seuenth meeters beyng of an  
other coloure and the sixt and eyght meeters of the  
other, as it appeareth by the example followinge.

## Huitain.

**M**Es bons peres religieux,  
Vous dineZ pour un grand mercy:  
O gent heureuse demy dieux,

Plus

Pleust à dieu que ie fusse ainsi :  
 Comme vous viurois sans soucy :  
 Car le ven qui l'argent vous oste ,  
 (Il est clair) vous deffend aussy,  
 Que ne paieZ iamaiz vòtre hoïte.

**C** There belongeth to the Huitain, and also to  
 the Sonnet and to the Dixain Certayne formes of  
 versifying that are called Epigramme, and Epitaph.  
 The whiche be made at discretion eether of four-  
 tene, of ten, or of eyght meters.

**C** Ode is made by braunches at discretion both  
 of braunches, meters, coloures, and Quantity, as  
 it appeareth by the example followynge.

## Ode.

**P**etit troupeau que Minerve  
 Se reserve.

En son mont deux fois bossu.

Docte bende academique

Qui trafique

De mains chappellet tiffu

Par L'industriense ouvrier  
 Oliuier

Soeur du doré Delien.

Gent qui aux saintes sa'allie,

Et sy lie,

D'lar



**D'Indissoluble liens**

**A jamais ton excellence**

**(Sainte essence,**

**Eterniser ie feray:**

**Et de ton nom la memorie**

**Tres notoire,**

**Sans fin ie celebreray:**

**Car telle est (Racé angelique)**

**Magnifique)**

**Ta vertu veue en tous lieux;**

**Que chacun ton loz tonner**

**Entonner.**

**Dois sonz la cappe des cieux.**

**Là Sur ce montcheuella**

**Forchella**

**T'yures des saintes liqueurs**

**Qu'y garde bien chere mena**

**Librement,**

**Le triple trepied de soeurs**

**Or sus donc commence lire**

**Le loz dire,**

**De la celebre union:**

**Qui a sur le Phabeau,**

**Muscan**

**Pris son habitation.**

# The french poeme. 109

Sus donc ma Pegasienne,  
Qu'on maintienne  
Latroupe studieuse,  
Faire vn Siecle d'or reniure  
Par son liure,  
Pris de chaque Ingenieuse

Fay cognoistre à l'univers  
Par tes vers,  
Comme ell' surpasse en doctrine  
Le bien disant Grynéen  
Cinthien,  
Et l'une, & l'autre diuine,

Ainsy (Sacrez puissiez vous  
Viure tous  
(Bien heureux) les ans ceruius  
Puis en fin vollant heureux  
Glorieux,  
La sus voz esprits diuins.

There belongeth to this forme of  
[Quality]

Chanson,  
Ode  
Lay

# The french poeme

## Virelay,

The which because they do followe the order of the Ode, I do omit for breuitie sake,

**T**Riolet is made of eyght meters and of two colours, beyng the first, thyrde, fourt, fift, and seuenth of one colour, and the second sixt and Eyght of the other coloure: and the first meter must be repeated and make the fourth and seuenth meters, as it appeareth by the example followinge.

## Triolet

*Faute d'argent est douleur non pareille  
A qui a train, n'a rien qu'au dernier  
Car au iourd'huy (Quoy que direoie uieille)  
Faute d'argent est douleur non pareille.  
Tout pour argent l'home travaille, & veille,  
A fin de viure, Ainsy iusqu'au dernier,  
Faute d'argent est douleur non pareille  
A qui a train, & n'a rien qu'au dernier*

Sixain is made of six meters at discretion, bothe of colours and Quantity, as it appeareth by the example following.

*Sixain.*



# The french poeme.

no

## Sixain

Sy le franc coq liberal de nature  
Nest empesché avec sa gelinotte:  
Luy playse entendre auchant que ie Luy notte,  
Et visiter la triste creature  
Qui en sa chambre a fait ceste ecriture,  
Mieux enferme qu'en sa cage linotte,

**Q**uatrain is made of four verses, of two colones, and at discretion of quantity as it appeareth by the example followinge,

## Quatrain

Simple suis & suis compose  
Sans pre dre rien que de moy mesme:  
Chaud, & Froia, Noir, Blanc Rouge Blesme  
Par nature ainsi disposé.

**D**istique, is made at discretion of Quantity as it appeareth by the example following.

## Distique

Cy gist le cors Iane bonté bonté  
L'esprit au ciel est par bonté moins.

Thers

# The french poeme

There be sundry kinds of Rithme,  
to wit,

Rithme	Croisé,
Rythme	Platte
Rithme	Fratrifée
Rythme,	Emperiere.
Rithme	Encheinée
Rithme,	Couronnée
Rythme	Poure,
Rythme	D'Echon,
Rythme	D'Equiuoque

**R**ithme Croisée is when the first and fourth  
verses be of one colour and the second and third  
of an other.

**C**ome also when the first and third meters be of  
one colour and the seconde and fourth of an other,  
as it appeareth by the Example following.

## Epitaphe

**C**'y prex repose, & gist sous terre enuers  
En son viuant vne noble pucelle:  
Ores est el' du Seigneur faite anceller  
Dieu païsson ame, & sa chair païst les vers

Rich

**R**ithme Platte is when both meters do follow two  
and two of one colour without any crossing, as  
it appeareth by the Example following.

le fay le fait, & le deffait,  
L'engendré par moy rien est fait,  
Engendrant, sans engendré estre  
Ce qui naist, & ne peut onc naistre.

**R**ithme fratrisee is when the last word of euery  
meter, maketh the beginning of the meter follo-  
wing: But (as it appereth here) in an other sense,

Par le moien d'un seul que Mort ne mord  
Mort n'est plus mort en vie elle est tournée:  
Tournée est donc leur querelle en accord,  
Accord, a vie en son trac retournée.

**R**ithme, Emperiere is whē the last word of euery  
meter is twyse repeated: But in sundry and di-  
uers significations, as here it appeareth.

De l'Immortel, le mortel effort, fort  
L'homme changea, Le rendant par mort, mort

**R**ithme Encheinée is when the last word of one  
meter maketh the first word of the meter follo-  
wing: but in diuers senses, and making eche meter  
a perfect sense, as it appereth by the Example  
following

En seul



*Un seul est tout, tout peut & tout a fait  
Fait l'homme fut au premier immortal.  
Mortel Adam, recogneut son forfait :  
Forfait le feist lors d'Immortel mortel*

**R**ithme Couronné is when the last word of euery  
meeter is thyse ( but diuerslye ) repeated, as it  
appeareth here.

*Mort par vn seul vses d'effort fort, fort  
Sur tous humains, que ton remord( mort) mord.*

**R**ithme pauvre is whē the colours of ech meeter do  
onely agre of there last letter.

Of this kynde of rithme is neuer vsed amonge the  
good Poetes, therefore I do not here geue you an ex  
ample of it, for to followe it. But rather to reiecte  
it as nought, as it appeareth by the example follo  
wing.

*A toy mort Dieu me fais dormir  
Me donne, & toujours donneré*

**R**ithme d'echon is when eyther the last worde, or  
last syllable. or els the last sentence of ech meeter  
doth aunswear the sense of the same meter as if it  
were makinge an other meeter, as here it appea  
reth.

*Qui te tiré des peines de la mort? La mort  
Mais quelle mort? De qui? est-il tant fort fort,*

*O saint*

O saint miracle: Et qu'a donne sa vie? Vie  
 Vit est de Mort toute fois ennemie: Ennemie;  
 Donquet cet œuvre est de la main de Dieu? De Dieu  
 Prayement tu dis merueilles Echon; adieu: Adieu;

**R**ythme d'equiuoque, is whē the last word of the  
 meeter maketh two wordes at the end of that  
 meeter which agreeth with it in colour. Haupng nea  
 uerthelesse, eche end of the meeters, sundrye Signifi  
 cations, as it appeareth by the example folowynge

Vne vierge Sabas (Nul ne luy porte enure)  
 Porta cil qui par mort remist tout homme en vie.

The Quantity is deuised in

Meeters	Alexandrins,
Meeters.	Decasilabes
Meeters	Octosilabes,
Meeters	Liriques,
Meeters	Sixsilabes,
Meeters	Quatri-silabes,
Meeters	Bini-silabes-

**M**eeters alexandrins are made of twelue syllables  
 for the masculine termination, and of thirtene  
 for the feminine ending, as it appeareth :

Amy ne s'ime pas que pour mon nom obmis

# The frenche poeme.

*(Vsite entre nous) ne t'aye en mon coeur mis :  
Car telle yias pris place, & tant bien assuree,  
Qu'a iamaiz y sera ton image inceree.*

**M**Eeters decafillabes, are made of ten syllables for the masculine ending, and of eleuen for the feminine termination, as it appeareth by the example following.

*Amour & mort traiterent alliance,  
Pour desoler du tout l'humanite :  
Feirent eschange, Alors raison s'auance  
Qui bende Amour rompant leur vnité.*

**M**Eeters octo-syllabes, are made of eyght syllables, for the masculyne termination; and of nine for the feminine ending, as here it appeareth

*L'amitié saintement iurée  
Entre les filz de verité,  
Sera de ternelle durée,  
Auenant Grace, & Charité.*

**M**Eeters Liriques are made of two syllables for the masculyne ending, and of eyght for the feminine termination as it appeareth by this example. Wherein bes mingled withall (as in all other such meters) certain meters of three syllables for the masculyne, and of four for the feminine.

*La brûlante affection  
Du filz de la frigienne,*



*Cypsiene*

*Causa la destruction*

*D'Illion.*

*Et dela force troienne.*

**M**Eeters six-syllables are made of six syllables, for the masculine ending, and of seven for the feminine termination, as here it appeareth.

*Le souverain des Cieux.*

*Admirable en puissance,*

*Fera en decadence*

*Thomber l'audacieux*

**M**Eeters quatri syllables are made of four syllables for the masculine termination, and of five for the feminine, ending as it appeareth by the example following

*L'integrité*

*De ta bonté*

*M'est esperance*

*Telle, qu'atens.*

*Avec le tems,*

*Ton alliance*

**M**Eeters bini-syllables, are made of two syllables for the masculine ending and of three for the feminine termination, as here it appereth.

*La clairs*

# The french poeme.

*Lumiere.*

*Des cieux*

*L'adresse.*

*Nous dresse*

*Aux dieux.*

The Rythme or Colour, otherwysse called Liziere is the termination or endinge of the meeters which ought to bee made epyther of the last word, or of the laste Syllable in the true makinge of verses: and in false meeters of the last leter as it appereth by the example following.

*Quand viendra le Siecle doré  
Qu'on veaira dieu seul adoré*

The Quadrature or Cesure is a perfection of sence which falleth alwayes vppon the sixt Syllable in meeters Allexandrins.

and vppon the fourth Syllable in meeters Decasyllables, for it is not obserued in all the other meeters: & if it chaunceth that vppon meeters Alexandrins the sixt Syllable be not the last Syllable of a worde then the end of the worde must make the seuenth Syllable ending with an E Feminine and shall the worde followinge begynne with a bowell makinge the seuenth Syllable and the eyght Syllable together but one ouely syllable as here it appereth.

# The frenche poeme. 204

*Du creffellu doré la bende audouble mont  
Du saint neclar s'enjuro, à ce aussy te semant*

Here the last Syllable of *S'enjuro* which maketh the  
Seuenth Syllable and also the letter *A* which maketh  
the eyght Syllable, are counted but for one onely Sylla-  
ble, makynge them two together the seuenth Syllable:  
e must be pronounced *S'enjur'a*: In meeters *Decasilla-  
bes*, the fourth Syllable ought to make the *Cesura* and  
if the last Syllable of the worde maketh the fift Sylla-  
ble, then it must be ended with an *E* feminine, and  
the Syllable followynge must begynne with a vowel  
makynge both the fift and the sixt syllables, but one  
onely syllable whiche shalbe counted for the fyfte,  
Syllable, as it appeareth by the Example follo-  
winge.

*Bien-heureux sont les sans-fenestre en face:  
Mais plus heureuse est l'agent qui dieu trace.*

Here the word *Est* which maketh the sixt Syllable,  
e *Se*, which is the last Syllable of *Heureuse*, that cometh  
vpon the fift Syllable do make together but one onely  
Syllable, whiche is counted for the fyft Syllable.



# The french poeme

Euery figure that is obserued by the lateng, in the making of there verses, is also obserued by the french me in versifying in their own tongue: But chiefly & most commonly they do obserue these thre,

*Sinalephe*

*Apostrophe*

*Coupe- feminine*

**S**inalephe is an elision of the letter E, feminine at the end of the word, Or els an elision of a syllable

as it appeareth by the example following.

*J'aime trop mieux t'amour que ta monnoye:  
Car ma mignonne en ce prend plus de ioye.*

**H**ere in the worde *T'amour* (which is set in stead of *Ton amour*) *On*, is neyther wyrtten nor pronounced, and in lyke maner the letter E feminine whiche endeth the worde, *Mignonne* ys eaten vp by a *Sinalephe* beynge wyrtten but not pronounced because the word following doth begynne with a bowell.

*Apostrophe* Is an ablation of the letter E, feminine at the ende of the word before any bowell, and also is an ablation of the letters A, and Y, at the end of the article *La*, and of the Coniunction *Sy*, when they do come before any word beginning with a bowell then they

they be neyther wytten nor pronounced, as it appeareth by the example following.

*De l'amy l'amitiè  
Cognue à l'univers,  
A fait l'inimitié  
Trebucher à l'envers,  
Tel amy est de prix,  
S'incontinent est pris.*

**H**ere the *E* of *L'amy* and *L'univers*; and also the *A* of *L'inimitié* and of *L'amitiè*, and likewise the *Y* of *S'incontinent*, are eaten by the figure *Apollrophe*, being neyther wytten nor pronounced, and are wytten in stead of

*Le amy  
Le univers  
La amitiè  
La Inimitie  
Sy incontinent,*

**C**oupe-feminine is an elizion of the letter *E* feminine at the ende of the word, when the word following doth begyn with a bowel then the sayd *E* feminine (though it be wytten) loseth his sound, except there shoulde be any of *h* virgules to deuyde the two bowels, as it followeth.

*L'eter*

# The French Poeme

*L'Eternel pere en sa force eternelle  
Renversera le diable, & sa sequelle.*

Here the letter E, ending these wordes.

*Pere,  
Force,  
Diable,*

Though they bee wrytten they are nevertheless  
unpronounced, losyng there sound by thes; sayde fi-  
gure Coupe-feminine and must be pronounced,

*Per'en,  
Forc'eternelle,  
Diab'et,*

cc.



**T**hus haue I in fewe woꝝ-  
des (gentle Reader) com-  
prehended suche things as  
I thought most necessarpe  
to be obserued in þ̄ French  
Poeme: not meaning here-  
by to prescribe any certayn art or perfect pre-  
ceptes of the same: But rather beseechinge  
thee, if there be any thing, eyther of negli-  
gence omitted, or thꝛough wante of skill not  
so artificially hābled as it ought to be, to add  
or diminish as it seemeth best in thyne owne  
iudgement. My meaning was not herby to  
seeke any prayse: But onely, that my labour  
myghte serue as a prycke, or spurre to them  
which are better learned, to styrre themsel-  
ues foꝛeward to attempte matters of moze  
perfection. As foꝛ suche whiche bee ready to  
mocke, and scoffe, at euery thing, I haue no  
moze regard of them, then they themselues  
haue of honesty, and Ciuility. The frendlye  
reader, shal haue in this short discourse some  
what, which if he will, he may tourne to hys  
commoditye. The Bee gathereth honny euē  
out of þ̄ smalest flowers: And a wise man wil  
finde out, somewhat to serue his vse &  
turne, euen out of the woꝝds  
of the rude and vnlearned  
Malmman.